PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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# The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,841.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 7 P. M. 1906. | | | | |
| 14th July | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | MONGOLIA .. | 10000 |
| 21st " | ARABIA..... | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 28th " | ORIENTAL..... | 5284 | BRITANNIA.. | 6525 |
| 4th Aug. | HIMALAYA..... | 6898 | ..... | ..... |
| 11th " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | MOOLTAN .. | 10000 |
| 18th " | PERSIA..... | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th " | ORIENTAL..... | 5284 | MARMORA .. | 10509 |
| 1st Sept. | MOLDAVIA..... | 9590 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | VICTORIA.... | 6522 |
| 15th " | EGYPT..... | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd " | ORIENTAL..... | 5284 | MACKINNA. | 10512 |
| 29th " | ARCADIA..... | 6603 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
*Acting Superintendent,*
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY..... | 4,255 | Combe..... | 12th July 1906. |
| AUSTRALIEN..... | 6,635 | Verron..... | 9th Aug. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT.. | 6,630 | Rebufat..... | 6th Sep. " |
| YARRA..... | 4,248 | Sellier..... | 4th Oct. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA..... | 4,248 | Sellier..... | 21st July 1906. |
| DUMBIA..... | 5,916 | X..... | 18th Aug. " |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA . . . | C. F. Osborne R. N. R. | 5124 . | 13th July. |
| CIRCASSIA . . | A. Haig . . . . | 6716 . | 17th August |
| BRITANNIA . . | R. G. Garrick. . . . | 3069 . | 28th " |
| SCINDIA. . . . | Shafto Abrey. . . . | 5106 . | 22nd Sept. |
| MASSILIA . . . | J. Thomsen . . . | 5091 . | 3rd October. |
| OLYMPIA . . . | C. F. Osborne R. N. R. | 5124 . | 23rd October. |

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the prices say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,310 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Seychelles.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
*Agents,* BOMBAY.

*12th July*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR..... | F. Mesca..... | 4,419..... | 1st Oct. 1906. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZFERDINAND | C. Matcovih | 6046 | 20th July 1906. |
| † NIPPON | S. Tomanovich | 6316 | 31st " " |
| † CHINA | G. Damianovich | 6999 | 20th Aug. " |
| * AUSTRIA | A. Bilaffer | 7699 | 5th Oct. " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

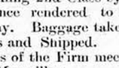
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail or on about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | L. de Stabile | 6,138 | 27th July 1906. |

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN & SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON MARU . . | 5068 | K. Kori. . . | ..... | 17th July |
| COLOMBO MARU. . | 4709 | J. Nagao . . | 24th July | 4th Aug |
| BOMBAY MARU. . | 4623 | S. Ishikawa. | 7th Aug. | 13th Aug |
| TOTOMI MARU . . | 3412 | " . . | 21st Aug. | 1st Sept |
| HIOAUN MARU . . | 4806. | " . . | 4th Sept. | 13th Sept |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | 4405 | F. Pyne. . . | 18th Sept | 29th Sept |
| CEYLON MARU . . | 5068 | K. Kori. . . | 2nd Oct. | 19th Oct |
| COLOMBO MARU. . | 4709 | J. Nagao . . | 16th Oct. | 27th Oct |
| BOMBAY MARU . . | 4625 | S. Ishikawa . | 30th Oct | 10th Nov |

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NOCLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£28,000,165

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
**RS. 10,00,00,000.**

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
**RS. 50,00,000.**

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
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NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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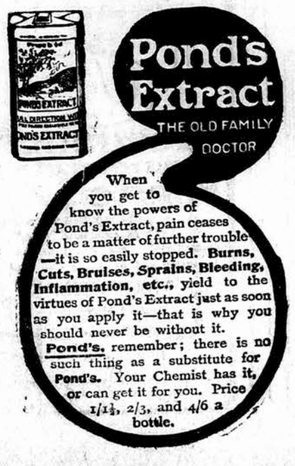
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THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.
Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

*CHIC* STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
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| Crêpe de Chine Ties | ... from 1 12 | Washing Tubular Ties | ... from 0 8 |
| Knitted Silk Knot Ties | ... " 2 8 | Riding Scarves with Stiffeners. | " 1 12 |
| Matt Silk Ties ... | ... " 2 12 | Soft Collars ... ... | ... Doz. 7 8 |
| Rich Silk Scarves—Latest | ... " 3 0 | Best Linen Collars, 4-fold | ... " 7 4 |

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HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

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RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.
LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
DINNERS, from 6 till 9 . . . . . Rs. 2
SERVICE A LA CARTE.
TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.
EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep. Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, R 5.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE
BOMBAY, 26th June 1905.

To Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ld.

Please re-charge 2 "Minimax" extinguishers herewith, these were used on an outbreak of fire, which had origin about 12 feet from the ground close to our cook-room.

You will be pleased to know that the effect of "Minimax" was instantaneous whereas a lot of water had been used to no effect.

This is very gratifying as our Hotel is protected throughout with the "Minimax" and the servants had no difficulty in using them.

(Sd.) LESSEE.

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold. & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

Full Particulars from the Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

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| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 61 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 11 | 30 15 | 61 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 61 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 61 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 61 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 61 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 61 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 11 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 18 | 49 6 | 45 |

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ARTHUR R. BURCH, C.V.O.,
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Bombay, 10th July, 1906.

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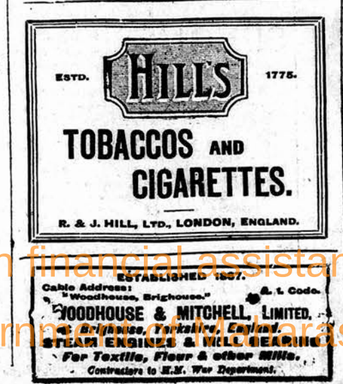





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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
*Sub-Manager.*

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ | 95,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
*Acting Agent.*

7 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTICURA

Soap, Ointment, and Pills the World's Greatest Skin Cures.

COMPLETE TREATMENT

For Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

YEARS OF TORTURE

Itching and Painful Sores Covering Head and Body Cured By Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Alleghney, Pa."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms—disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.
MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A M S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cures. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P. labelled full directions.—MRS. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or Dew Detachable Chain, Roller or Cleacher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brake, Spring Forks, Best Equipment.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part of the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles of all makes, £1 to £2.10

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. Agents wanted, Sell on commission. Sundries, Tyres, Pedals, Chains, Frames, Wheels, &c., half prices.

EARN A CYCLE machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using coupon if you prefer. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 28, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

"APENTA" R.G.
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

*THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT*

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per annum | Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| Half-yearly | „ 11 | „ 14 |
| Quarterly | „ 6 | „ 8 |
| Monthly | „ 2-8 | „ 3-8 |

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 30 | Rs. 38 |
| Half-yearly | „ 16 | „ 20 |
| Quarterly | „ 9 | „ 11 |
| Monthly. | „ 3-8 | „ 4-8 |

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

| Cash. | | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Annum. | Rs. 30 | Per Annum Rs. 38 |
| Half-yearly. | „ 16 | Half-yearly „ 20 |
| Quarterly | „ 9 | Quarterly „ 11 |
| Monthly | „ 3-8 | Monthly „ 4-8 |

SINGLE COPY ..... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion ..... each „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at ... Rs. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Ledgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. ..... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authen

## ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Ambrosee, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle | 12 8 |
| Iberis and Vernalis per bottle | 8 8 |
| Various Odours in fancy bottles | 3 8 |

## TOILET-SOAPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Rs. 1-12, box | 5 0 |
| Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box | 2 8 |
| Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Rs 1-4: box | 3 6 |

**BEYNON & CO.,**
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

## PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Haidari, 1650 tons Captain A. B. Watson arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Jeddah 27th June via Aden in ballast.

THE steamer Elvaston, 2,757 tons, Captain W. Fargher arrivpd in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta 25th June, with a cargo of coal and 1,071 cases of tea.

THE steamer Vancouver, 2,260 tons, Captain, A McDougall, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steamer Uganda, 2,783 tons, Captain R Fair, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Moblavia 4,928 tons, Captain E H Gordon, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Sydney—Mr C P Garner, Captain Johnston, Mrs Warren and infant, and Miss E Davis ; For Adelaide—F E Smith. For Melbourne—Mr W McCulloch. For Singapure—Captain and Mrs C F Bishop. For Colombo—Mrs Ingram, Mr C A Chaplo, Captain F Torbett and Mr Pastonji Khan.

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Haidari s | Watson | Jeddah June. 27 |
| | Elvaston s | Fargher | Calcutta June 25 |

### DEPARTURE.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Clematis s | Davies | Calcutta |
| | Moblavia s | Gordon | Shanghai |
| | Uganda s | Fair | Karachi |
| | Vancouver | McDougall | Hamburg |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Glenroy for London and Antwerp.
" Sydney for Marseilles.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Avoca arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 10th instant evening.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hakata Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 11th instant.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Karuna | New York |
| 7 | Inchkeit | London |
| 9 | Clan Fergusion | Liverpool |
| 7 | Lawada | Rangoon |

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Pongola | Calcutta |
| 10 | Nevasa | Calcutta |
| 10 | Jelunga | London |
| 10 | E F Ferdinand | Calcutta |
| 10 | Tara | Rangoon |
| 10 | Umfuli | Natal |
| 11 | Clan Macdonald | Calcutta |
| 12 | Clan Menzies | Coast |
| 11 | Naimang | Bombay |
| 11 | Nizam | Calcutta |
| 13 | Landaura | Bombay |

The dates are approximate only.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—260 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Sydney s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—5002 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 4,091 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 2001 cwt rapeseed S C Italiana ; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 30 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 100 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee ; 1004 cwt myrabolams W. Becher ; 100 bales, cottonfy N. M. Tajpal ; 100 bales hemp K Visram and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Rubattino s—55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 6 bales silk yarn waste Rubattino S. N. Co ; 2008 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 200 cwt linseed A. Blaschech and Co.

Clan Shaw s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 30 cwt olibanum A. Karsanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—25 bales wool, Doolchund Goolabchand 50 bales wool R Ramprataji.

Clad Stuart s—40 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—12 cases Indian condiments H H Muncherjee and Son.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—200 casks salted skins, Mac Klein.

FOR PHILADELPHIP.

Arabia s—13 bales skins Burk Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 200 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co 4 tons bone meal M B Kaisha 200 bales cotton Sassoon Y David and Co.

Capri s—500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 504 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co, 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

Banca s—1100 bales cotton A. Blaschech and Co ; 200 cotton N. Euthally and Co ; 240 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—29 bags Colombo Roots C. M. Bhamania

FOR HONGKONG,

Capri s—187 cwt sharkfins R Dhunji and Co ; 124 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co ; 1 case piecegoods E. Elias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Marh s—500 bales twiss Sassoon J. David and Co.
Banca s—1000 bales twisi Talati and Co.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT,
Bombay, 12th July 1906.

Strength.—The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" The Pony Troop.
Messrs. Marshall Reid, C. Keith, J. Monteath, Geo. Monteath, H. T. Busch, M. N. Hogg, A. T. Cooner and L. H. Savile.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, July 12.

160.—Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 18th instant at 9 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, summer Mess Dress N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform, with forage caps.

161.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion with effect from this date :—No. 3789 Corporal E A Jolley, to be Sergeant Bugler, vice Tyler struck off strength.

162.—Transfer.—The undernamed Cadets are transferred from "E" to "M" Coy. with effect from this date :—No. 3621 Cadet Nelmes, F and No 4711 Cadet Nelmes G W.

163.—Encolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under :—

No. 3825 Vol A W E Davidson to "E" Coy. No. 5827 Cadet A Hillmo Carroll. No. 5828 Cadet G Starr and No. 5829 Cadet G Game to "L" Coy No No. 5830 Cadet R Gale, No 5831 Cadet Gamble 5832 Cadet C White, No. 5833 Cadet B Buckley, No. 5834 Cadet A Kidd, No. 5835 Cadet C Stevens, No. 5836 Cadet E Wild, No. 5837 Cadet L Southand and No. 5838 Cadet A Hyam, to "M" Coy.

164.—Strength.—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date :—

No. 5079 Sergt A. Dudley. No. 5439 Cadet F Binks, No. 5403 Cadet F H Ingle, No. 5650 Cadet R Lord, and No. 5558 Cadet F. Bamble.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 87 7/8 | = + 3/16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 96 3/4 | = unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | 103 | = do |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 65 3/4 | = + 1/8 |
| SILVER— | | |
| Spot in London | 30 1/16 | = + 1/8 |
| 2 months hence | 29 15/16 | = + 3/16 |
| Spot in New York | 65 | = + 1/4 |
| EXCHANGES— | | |
| Paris cheques | 25·15 1/2 | = + 1/2 |
| Berlin cheques | 20·45 | = — 1 1/2 |
| New York Demand | 4·84 5/8 | = — 1/8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | |
| Bank of England | 3 1/2 | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 | = do |
| 6 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 3/8 | = do |
| 3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3/8 | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3/4 | = do |
| INTEREST— | | |
| Day to day loans | 1 7/8 | = + 1/8 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 | = unchanged |
| METALS— | | |
| Copper Braziers £ 93 | | |
| Yellow metal 7 3-4d. | | |
| Tin Plates £ 0-12-3. | | |
| Bar Iron Belgian £ 5-17-6. | | |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-12-6. | | |
| Basic Steel Bars £ 6-1-6. | | |
| WHEAT—Quiet but steady. | | |
| RAPESEED— | | |
| Brown 44 1/2 + 1/4 J.-A. buyers firm. | | |
| LINSEED— | | |
| Linseed Bold 43 1-2 — 1-4 J.-A. sellers easier. | | |
| COFFEE— | | |
| Coffee in New York 7 7/8 | | |
| ARRIVAL— | | |
| Steamer D. Balduino | | |
| IN LIVERPOOL— | | |
| Cotton Market closed | | quiet |
| East Indian | | firm |
| Manchester | | quiet |
| Total Sales | | 5,000 |
| Spot | | 910 — 2 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | | 10 3/16 |
| Sold on speculation and for Export | | 1,500 |
| Imports | | 12,000 |
| Futures closed | | steady |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·78 | 5·71 | 5·64 |
| +3 | +3 | +4 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 5·60 | 5·59 | 5·59 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. |
| 5·60 | 5·61 | 5·63 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 6,000 |
| Do. last year | 21,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Do. to Great Continent | nil |
| IN NEW YORK— | |
| Spot | 10·80 |
| Futures, month of July | 10·23 + 6 |
| Do. month of Dec | 10·44 + 12 |

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11 1/8 |
| Futures, month of Aug | 10·67 + 13 |
| Do. month of Oct | 10·33 + 11 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Neill's report. Weather excellent, Goods accumulating.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on 10th July.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 595 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,582 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,433 | do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 2,440 | do |
| Gingellyseed | 527 | do |
| Poppyseed | 1,751 | do |
| Groundnuts | 415 | do |
| Castorseed | 6,237 | do |
| Rice | 2,086 | do |
| Myrabollams | 696 | do |
| Cottonseed | 7,010 | do |
| Mowraseed | 1,887 | do |
| Gram | 1,832 | do |
| Jowrar | 64 | do |
| Maize | 136 | do |

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The financial telegrams from London this morning show a renewed rise of 3-16ths in Consols to £87-7-8 and an advance of 1-8th in Rupee Paper to £65-3-4. The latter was probably due to the temporary rise locally which we reported yesterday. Silver has also advanced 1-8th for spot and 3-16 ths for forward delivery.

The quotations for Metals advised from London show a rise in Iron of 2s. 6d., of corrugated sheets 2s.6d., and Steel bars 6s.6d. Copper and Yellow Metal are unchanged at last week's rates. In oilseeds there is a rise of 3d, in Brown Rapeseed and a decline of 3d. in Linseed. The former market closed firm and the latter easier. Wheat is advised as quiet but steady.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet for spot with a decline of 2 points to 6.10 and futures closed steady with an advance of 3 to 4 points. In New York spot is unchanged, but futures advanced 6 points for July and 12 points for December, while in New Orleans spot is also unchanged and futures for August show an advance of 13 points and for December 11 points, Following this rise in America the Liverpool opening telegram for to-day shows a rise of 6 points all round in futures. No special reason is given for this jump in cotton beyond the usual speculative manipulation in New York, and Messrs. Neill Brothers report wired this morning states weather excellent. Goods accumulating." The rise may be due to the later weather reports being less satisfactory, but up to date we have heard nothing to this effect.

In Bombay our cotton market is steadier and prices have advanced, following home advices. There is a better enquiry from mills and also from shippers to Japan and Europe for ready lots, and a fair turnover is reported at Colaba. Quotations for new crops are also higher and sellers are scarce. We hear of some demand from mills for certain descriptions and a small business was put through.

The Sterling exchange market is steady and unchanged for near deliveries. The forward market is slightly firmer, but there is little doing in Bombay. The Rupee Paper market is unsettled is about 98 1/8 for settlement. The announcement of the new loan is daily expected, and the usual crop of rumours regarding it is rife in the bazaar.

The Freight market remains dull and unchanged with only a retail business reported.

The share bazaar is firm and the following business is reported to-day.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Petits | 3,550 | August. |
| Davids | 522 1-2 | " |
| Howard and Bullough | 625 | Ready |
| Bank of Bombay | 1,505 | " |
| Tapti Valley Ry. | 472 1-2 | " |

EXCHANGE—Tone. Steady

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s. 4d. |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months' Sight | D. A. | 1s. 4 7/32d. |
| Do. | 6 do. | do. | ...1s. 4 11/32d. |
| French Francs | 3 do. | do. | ... 170 |
| Marks | 3 do. | do. | ... 138 3/4 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' Sight | | ... 154 1/2 |
| Shanghai | 30 do. | do. | ... 213 1/2 |
| Japan | 30 do. | do. | ... 150 3/4 |

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M G Nagpur fine | July | Rs. | 215 |
| M G Khandeish fully good | " | " | 195 |
| M G K A K fine | " | " | 205 |
| M G Bengals fine | " | " | 196 |
| Sawginned Dharwar good | " | " | 254 |
| Madras Westerns good | " | " | 235 |
| NEW CROP— | | | |
| M G Bengals fine | Nov. | Rs. | 202 |
| Do. fine | Dec. | " | 200 |
| Do. fine | Jan. | " | 199 |
| M G Dhamangaon fine | | " | 217 |
| M G Nagpur fine | | " | 222 |
| M G Khandeish fully good | | " | 203 |
| M G K A K fine | | " | 214 |
| H G Bengals fully good | | " | 185 |
| M G Broach good | March | " | 246 1-2 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tone | firm | | |
| Estimated sales | 5,000 | bales. | |
| Imports | 3,000 | | |
| July-Aug. | Aug-Sep. | Sep.-Oct. | |
| 5·84 | 5·77 | 5·70 | |
| +6 | +6 | +6 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | |
| 5·66 | 5·65 | 5·65 | |
| +6 | +6 | +6 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | |
| 5·66 | 5·67 | 5·69 | |
| +6 | +6 | +6 | |

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from Aden, with the English mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Crowthwaite Mr S M — Treloase Mr J H
Hayden, Lt A F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ash, Mr H — Howlett, Mr
Bisset, Capt E — Jehangir, Mr R P
Brocklebank, Mr R H — Marshall, Mr L
Burnett, Rev C R — MacCreedy, M H P
lack, Commdr H S — MacGill Mr and Mrs R
Bocquet, Mr G S — Norman, Capt H H
Bhojnick, Nr C B — Orens, Capt R M
Dentith, Mr A W — Shryianos, Mr P
Ewan, Mr J B — cost, Mr A
Fryer, Mr W K P — Treloase, Mr J H
H Eaton, Mr J J — Watney Mr and Mrs C W
Wanner, Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Bottam, Mr P — Pattana Mr A P
Morrison, Mr G — Wells, Mr M
Nair, Mr A M

FROM PORTSAID.

Kyprianidi, Nr L

FOR KARACHI.

Dyer, Mr H B — Pritchard, Lt W C


### DON'T NEGLECT AN INJURY.

FESTERING AND DISEASE LURK IN TINY CUTS, KEEP ZAM-BUK HANDY.

Accidents will happen, and the necessity of keeping a reliable first aid such as Zam-Buk handy, at home and at work, cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

Simple injuries are liable to fester and breed disease germs if not properly cared for. Many cases of chronic eczema or ulceration are traceable to neglected cuts or small abrasions, and blood poisoning, which endangers both life and limb, very frequently develops from the most trivial scratch.

Neither housewife, mother nor bread winner can afford to risk these complications ; and besides, it is often both desirable and essential that a wound should be robbed of its smarting pain and healed up quickly. Zam-Buk is not only a soothing and rapid healer, but a powerful antiseptic which purifies, prevents poisoning, kills microbes, and resists all tendency to putrefaction,

Zam-Buk is a pure healing balm made from rich medicinal herbs, the saps and juices of which are cleverly combined and concentrated, and wonderfully refined, many modern preparations contain quantities of animal fat and mineral poisons, and are not only coarse, irritating, and unreliable, but tend to create the very complications which should be guarded against.

The Zam-Buk way is both different and superior. This natural healing balm takes out the smart and soothes the pain, reduces inflammation and induces a clean and rapid healing right away.

If poisoning or disease has already developed, Zam-Buk is even more valuable. Careful applications over the affected area of tissue prove cooling, soothing, and cleansing. Irritation ceases, burning sores cease to torture, impure matter and all elements of disease are expelled and finally Zam-Buk helps Nature to build up new tissue to replace that which has been damaged, diseased, or destroyed. New cells appear almost visibly, and finally Zam-Buk covers the once raw or broken surface with new, clear, healthy skin often leaving not the faintest fear.

Mrs. C. Mason of 47, North Row, Roose, Barrow-in-Furness, says :—"I had the misfortune to scald my hand while cooking. For weeks the place obstinately refused to heal, and kept on festering. Hearing about Zam-Buk, I resolved to try it. I was most pleasantly surprised, for through using Zam-Buk my hand commenced to heal rapidly, and was better within a week. I consider Zam-Buk to be the finest healing balm I have ever used for scalds or burns."

Also invaluable for cuts, bruises, abrasions, gatherings, poisoned wounds, skins diseases, sprains, piles, etc. Every home needs a box.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per box or it may be had post paid and packed free from Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, of Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices :—Rs. 1-2, and Rs. 2-8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co's. Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 12th July, 1906.


## MURDER OF AN INFANT.

### A Curious Theory.

The Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Jusitce Beaman, presiding at the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Punja walad Bhavnath Bharadi, who was in April last convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, an inhabitant of Patode in the Yeola Taluka of the Nasik District, aged 17, was charged with the murder of his cousin Mahadu, aged about 2 or 3 years, by throwing him into a well at Babhulgaon on the 23rd February last, with the result that Mahadu died of drowning. The story for the prosecution was that the accused, who is the solo surviving member of his family and cast in his native village, was, in consequence of the death of his uncle and family of plague, left in charge of a little cousin named Mahadu. He was unable to look after the child properly and the child seemed not to have been very robust. On the day in question, he took it towards Yeola, and on the way threw it into a well, containing about 12 feet of water, on the road side in the limits of Babhulgaon ; the idea being that he wished to be free of the annoyance caused by the necessary tending of the child and its crying at night. All the principal facts, said the Sessions Judge, were admitted. Accused admitted the corpse of the child, which was found in the well, was the corpse of his cousin, and that the child met his death by drowning. What he said, however, was that the child accidentally fell into the well ; and it was this question, the Sessions Judge said, which was the only disputed one. It would not, he presumed, be suggested that, if the accused threw this baby into a deep well with precipitous sides, that he did not regard death as the inevitable consequence, or that there were any facts which might reduce what was apparently a murder to mere culpable homicide. The sole question, therefore, was whether the accused threw the deceased into a well ? The assessors thought that the story of the accused could be accepted, namely that the accused put the child down by the side of the well, which had no parapet, and that he accidentally pushed him in while drawing water. The Sessions Judge could not accept this story. He could not see why the accused did not make some attempts to fish the child out or get assistance from the village if there were no persons at hand. Moreover, both before the recording and the committing magistrates, accused made detailed statements saying that he threw the child into the well to be rid of a trouble. Accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, after hearing the Government Pleader, dismissed the appeal.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

### A Committee Appointed.

As a result of the desire, which has been envinced in many quarters, for Primary Education to be fostered and spread in Bombay, the following has been issued by the Government :—

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay:—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, *Chairman* ; the Director of Public Instruction, the Chairman, Joint Schools' Committee and the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the enquiries of the Committee should not be limited to an investigation of the practicability of introducing free and compulsory primary education, but should embrace all measures of reform, whereby, in their opinion, such education would be materially extended. The financial results of any measures that may be recommended and the proportions in which Government and the Municipality respectively ought to contribute to them should be fully treated by the Committee in their report.

The Committee should be requested to consider any views or suggestions that may be placed before it on behalf of any class or section of the community.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### Accommodation for Female Passengers in Tram Cars.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mrs. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kaliandas Keshawdas, Drs. N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji, and D. B. Master, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, The Chairman introduced Mr. Kaliandas Keshawdas, the new member of the Standing Committee, to the members present.

Consideration was given to the following letter from one Mrs. Cecilia D'Souza, complaining of insufficent accomédation for the female tramway passengers : "I beg to bring to your kind notice the serious inconvenience experienced by tramway passengers to and from Girgaum, specially by the ladies, by reason of the inadequacy of the tram-car service. It is not an uncommon sight to see of an evening at the Money School Junction passengers waiting for weary hours to board the passing car bound for Girgaum. But almost tevery car comes quite full. If, perchance, there be any vacancies they are immediately filled up by the male passengers who jump into the car as it runs on. The ladies get no chance whatever. They wait there like monuments of patience for the next, and next car, but with no better success till, at last, as in my case, they either walk out the distance, or engage a victoria . I am enclosing herewith four tramway tickets for Girgaum with their transfer coupons undetached, to convince you of my above statement. Even in the noon and afternoon, I have been unable to find a seat in the cars. I have ventured to address this to you in the confident hope that you will kindly interest yourself in the matter and do what you deem proper to lessen the inconvenience, specially to the ladies. I beg to suggest that a few seats should on reserved exclusively for ladies. The Money School is the Junction for passengers converging to Girgaum from the following lines :— (1) Jacob Circle ; (2) Grant Road ; (3) Tardeo ; (4) Cawasji Patel Tank ; (5) Parel ; (6) Mazagon ; (7) Waree Bunder, etc ; and it is reasonable that tram-cars should be started for Girgaum at regular intervals from the Money School Junction."

(*b*) Letter from the Commissioner, on the same subject :—Forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee Resolution, 1398, dated the 20th June 1906, copy of a letter to his address No. 1183 dates the 2nd July 1906, from the Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, as follows :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ultimo, No. 9539, enclosing a copy of a letter to the President of the Bombay Municipality from Mrs. Cecilia D'Souza. My Company have never considered it desirable or necessary to reserve special accommodation for ladies on their cars, and the inconvenience described by Mrs. D'Souza was evidently experienced during the hot weather at the end of May and the beginning of June, when the increase in the numbers of the travelling public combined with the decrease in the working efficiency of our horses caused slight overcrowding on certain points of our system. The Tramway Service has since been considerably augmented, and I venture to think that there is now no reasonable cause for complaint."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the matter be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration and orders. The attention of the Corporation be further drawn to the following paragraph that appeared in a letter to the Corporation from the Managing-Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, dated the 20th December 1905 :—

"With regard to the reservation of special accommodation for special passengers, that matter will receive the careful consideration of my Board."

Dr. Katrak in support of his proposition contended that the Managing Director of the Tramways Company had written to them in a previous letter that the question of accommodating female passengers by reservation of seats, would receive their special attention, while in his last letter it was said that the Company had never considered it desirable or necessary to reserve special accommodation for ladies in their cars. He was aware of the difficulties ladies experienced in trying to secure a seat on tram cars during the busy hours of the day. The only remedy of the complaint, he thought, lay in reserving a bench in each of the tram cars specially for ladies.

Mr. Kaliandas Keshawdas seconded Dr. Katrak's proposition.

Sir Sassoon J. David was of opinion that the only remedy of the complaint was in starting express tram service from different tram junctions especially during the busy hours in the morning and in the evening.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey said that it was essential, in the interest of the public, to see that proper tram service was given to the public. In the interest of the public, they were also bound to see that proper accommodation was provided for female passengers. But unless they made special test inspection they could not know whether the complaint raised against the accommodation of tramway passengers was correct or exaggerated. He thought it was desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should depute men at different junctions, morning and evening to find out the truth of the complaint, about the insufficiency of accommodation. If that independent inquiry showed them that proper tram service was being given to the public, then certainly they could not force the Company to do anything else, but might make a suggestion to find out a way by which the female passengers could secure a seat in a car even during the busy hours of the day. In case they found that the tram service was not proper as laid down under the agreement, they might call upon the Company to state the reasons of the insufficient service, and might ask them to give the Bombay public a regular tram service at five minutes' interval. He moved an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make a test inspection at important junctions and report whether the inconveniences complained of really existed, and whether the statement of the Managing-Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, that the present tram service was sufficient, was correct.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Police Commissioner, said that the congestion and the overcrowding in the tramways at certain busy roads, before the tram service closed, were to be seen also in London. The Tramways Company were running as many tram cars as they were obliged to run by the terms of the agreement, and he (the speaker) therefore failed to see how on the ground of sentiments the Corporation could ask them to increase their service of trams.

Mr. James MacDonald said that the conductors of the tram cars were always careful to do as much as they could for the accommodation of female passengers. He could not agree with the suggestion that one bench in each tram car should be reserved for ladies because it might cause loss to the Company in case it was occupied by only one lady and the remainder of the seat was left unoccupied.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that what they should first know was whether the Tramways Company had carried out the terms of the agreement, and had given to the public the minimum service that they were bound to give. If the Company had done so, then the matter before them assumed quite a different aspect. Then it was only left for the Corporation to put before the Company a suggestion that might do away with the cause of the complaint. It was a fact that congestion did take place at different junctions during the busy hours of the morning and evening.

After some further discussion over the matter, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas accepted, on the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's suggestion, a rider to his amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to investigate and report whether the minimum tram service under the agreement with the Tramways Company had been given to the public.

The amendment on being put to the vote was adopted.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

THE report of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation for the year 1905 has been issued. On December 31st last there were on the books 9,094 persons, against 9,127 on the corresponding date of the previous year. During 1905 the Corporation received 1,027 applications for assistance, against 933 in 1904. The number of applications accepted last year was 580, representing 150 widows, 424 children, and six other dependants. The number of persons on the books at the close of 1905 consisted of 4,298 widows, 4,583 children, and 213 other dependants, making a total of 9,094 as already stated. The capital account as at Dec. 31, 1905, was 1,178,336*l.*, against 1,192,118*l.* at the close of the previous year ; the income in 1905 was 45,130*l.*, as compared with 43,285*l.* in 1904, while the expenditure in payment of widows, orphans, and others, and in management and distribution of relief was 72,394*l.* in 1905, against 71,909*l.* in 1904. The slight increase in the annual expenditure, chiefly owing to the growth of expenditure on the Soldiers' Effects Fund and the Transvaal War Fund, is due to growing liabilities (the widows having no State pensions) placed upon the finances and to the increasing old-age provision made for the widows on the older funds. The average number of orphans maintained in 1905 in connection with the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum was 294. The report furnishes particulars of proposals, subject to safeguarding the rights of beneficiaries, for the consolidation of certain funds under the Corporation.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MONGINI—July 11, at 29 Church Gate Street, the wife of L. U Mongini of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYSON—July 8, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain R Bryson I M S, of a daughter.

NORIE—July 5, at Gupear, Kashmir, the wife of Major and Mrs C E Norie, a daughter.

SADLER—July 6, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr H Sadler, the Carabiniers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCANLON—ARATHOON—June 27, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Very Rev E Luce, V G, Phillip John Scanlon, to Gane Ann, daughter of Mary Bridge (Deed), and Adolphus Aloysius Arathoon.

DEATHS.

HUMPHRYS—1 instant, at Pachmahri, 2nd-Lieutenant W Humphrys, 17th Lancers.

SANDYS—July 3, at Lucknow, in the train on his way Home, Lieutenant C R C Sandys, aged 27, S and T Corps, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E C C Sandys and his wife Helen.


## SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle | 0 6 each |
| Do. Large " | 0 11 " |
| The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle | 0 4 " |
| Do. Medium " | 0 6 " |
| Do. Large " | 0 10 " |
| BONCARINE (Senzin substitute) per bot le | 0 7 |
| DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot | 1 2 |
| "LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle | 0 8 |
| MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 | 0 13 |
| PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle | 0 10 |

SOLE AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water 3-39m., 3-58a. Low water, 9-12m., 10-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.)
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

POLICE NOTICE.—A bangle, some umbrellas, some money, a cap, some keys, and a bicycle, has been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

SALSETTE NEWS.—On Thursday last the ferry-boat plying across the Manori Creek between Manori and Marva capsized, the sea being rough. Of the passengers, two persons were drowned, one a post-peon, the other a servant of Mr. Paul D. Ferreira ; three persons who were saved, were found on the Marva shore.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Majidi will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-day (12th), instead of at 7-30 p.m. yesterday as previously advertised.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Sydney will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 13th instant—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 14th inst. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SMASHED BETWEEN TWO RAILWAY TRUCKS.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Wari Bunder Coal Yard of the G. I. P. Railway, touching the death of Vittabai, a Hindu female, coal labourer, aged 22, and living with her husband at Byculla. Yesterday, the deceased along with other labourers was working in the coal-yard at loading railway trucks with coal. The gang of labourers, under a "muccadum," then pushed one of the empty trucks on the west side against the trucks loaded with coal. Before they did so, they gave a warning as usual, calling out to those on the lines to move aside. The deceased, who was standing some distance away, desiring to reach her mother, suddenly ran between the empty trucks, and one of those which was loaded. One of the buffers caught her and threw her between the rails. She was dragged out, but subsequently died of her injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Sub-Inspector Butterfield of the Bombay Police charged

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HOT WEATHER HINT ... ... ... ... ... ...

Wear Wool . but see that it is PURE !

Pure Wool is a non-conductor of heat and absorbs moisture without injury to the body.

DO NOT BE PERSUADED that mixtures of cotton and wool or shoddy are in any way cooler than materials of PURE WOOL.

Give PURE WOOL a trial and you will be surprised how you will stand the hottest of weather !

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges and Worsted Coatings, etc, and shall be happy to submit samples on application to—

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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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## "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

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# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906.


## BAHREIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

An anonymous, somewhat rambling, but eminently readable paper appears in the latest number of *Blackwood* on the subject of the Persian Gulf. Without going very deeply into political questions, the writer endeavours to show that we have not made the best of our opportunities, and have set our faces against taking wages for our work. We have, as he says, contented ourselves with making the high seas safe, wherever possible discouraging the slave trade, practically stopping the importation of negroes, and gradually lessening the grosser habits of oriental tyranny in the places more directly under our influence. We have, he contends, striven successfully, up to a point, in a fine cause, given our money and our labour, and without reluctance sacrificed Englishmen to that terrible heat which exacts a greater tribute than the sword ; but here our efforts at reform have abruptly stopped and, greatly as peace and trade have been advanced by work done, its reward has not been in proportion to the expense or the labour. Well, we have at least kept other people's hands off. Very likely we shall continue to do so, though even so much is doubted by those who take a pessimist view of English Foreign Policy under the present Government. The question is whether we might not do more whilst still remaining true to our old traditions and abstaining from taking possession of a single foot of ground. For one wrong that is righted in the Gulf, ten are as they were a thousand years ago. Our officials have done all that is possible with tied hands, for "our policy here has always been incongruous and inconsistent with that we adopt elsewhere." It is for consistency that *Blackwood's* writer pleads, forgetting that consistency is only possible when conditions are consistent. We may seize territory in other parts of the world : we might have done so in the Gulf, years ago, and no one would have raised a protest. But that time has gone by. To seize a solitary square yard now would be to raise a storm throughout Europe, the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate. We are no longer alone and unobserved in the Gulf. There are other ships than ours. The French flag is constantly seen. The Russian merchantman receives a heavy subsidy to cover his trading losses, and, as we read the other day, the pioneer steamer of a new German line is no longer a thing in the air.

In the opinion of most people these facts accentuate the necessity of maintaining our present policy, a little more vigilantly perhaps. But to our anonymous fellow-countryman, it is time to alter our policy entirely. Till 1870 he admits that our self-abnegation was explained and justified by its success. "But 1870 is not 1902, and still less is it 1906. Thirty years ago Germany was not supreme in Asia Minor ; she had not yet obtained her railway concessions in Mesopotamia, nor at that date had she advised the Sublime Porte to make up for lost time in Arabia, and especially upon the Arabian coast : Russia's influence was as far as her frontier from Teheran, and her later day treaties with that country and emphatically the clauses which deal with railway concessions, were ambitious even as dream. Yet it is the Press of these two countries which has inveighed most bitterly against the selfishness of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf, using reproaches which even if justified by the facts, sound naive coming from Wilhelmstrasse and St. Petersburg. At the present moment, though predominant commercially from Bombay to Bagdad and beyond, we are not, as formerly, without rivals in the field, and these receive far stronger support from their Governments than habit has taught the Englishman to expect." That is all true ; but there is more to be said on the subject. When it has been possible the Governments of the Kaiser and the Tsar and their representatives abroad have thwarted British interests and been earnest to belittle British prestige and they are hardly likely to reconsider their tactics. It is true that except in her survey for suitable port as terminus to the Bagdad Railway, Germany has never spent a mark upon the Gulf and until her line has revolutionised present conditions, she has no intention of philanthropically giving her money away : nor, as the interests of her subjects have been secured in Bahrein by British representatives, is she in a position to object. Then again Russia is at present helpless in the Gulf. There is nothing to dispute in the writer's review of facts, but he does not succeed in making out a case in favour of a change of policy, though probably for a revision of it in regard to Bahrein.

Bahrein is nominally under our protection. We protect it in one way but not in another, and it has been more than once asserted that the island suffers from our passive policy. "The benefits to civilisation—and the effects of the object-lesson to the natives of the adjacent countries of a land where servitude no longer existed in any degree, where justice was not to be bought nor freedom to be sold, and when all men could enjoy equally the fruits of their labours," are undoubtedly hard to estimate, and it is pleaded that if British policy would only symmetrically finish the work it has begun, Bahrein, "already one of the principal distributing centres of the Gulf, would be enabled to take full advantage of those natural reserves which she possesses in so eminent a degree and from the use of which she is only debarred by the traditions of an absolute policy." But we maintain that little fault can be found with the policy if it be adhered to strictly and intelligently. As regards Bahrein, we may have been negligent. Even yet we are assured, that although the conception of justice among the inhabitants is negative, an Arab or Persian of the poorer classes would probably say that the injustice, common in his own country, is not found in Bahrein, and it is felt that a very few years of British administration in the island would give a positive standard of justice, an impulse and an incentive to civilisation until now foreign to this corner of the earth. No doubt ; though it may also be, as asserted, that we have not turned our opportunities sufficiently to advantage either for ourselves or the Natives. The Sheikh of Bahrein owes his position to us. The foreign affairs of his State are controlled by our Treaty obligations. He is willing that we should intervene whenever he is in danger. But we have sufficient incurred responsibility in the Gulf without undertaking any more. We have recognised rights which none will dare to challenge, much less to dispute. We shall doubtless be able to maintain the *status quo* when the time comes. But our Government must be watched lest it give cause to a disturbance. So far as Bahrein is concerned, the Sheikh may be warned against disregarding the ordinary rights of the people ; but beyond that we do not see that there is any necessity for interference at the present, or at any early date.

ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY.

The sequel to the great sea fight in which the Baltic fleet was annihilated is now closed, closed in a manner consistently ridiculous with the escapades of the squadron from the time it left Russian waters. The only successes Admiral Rozhdestvensky can count are his defeat of the fishing-smacks on the Dogger Bank, and his acquittal by the Kronstadt Court Martial. His flagship Oslyabya, was crippled almost as soon as the fray began and he transferred his flag to the destroyer Buini. The Buini took on board Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the Staff before the sinking of the flagship on the afternoon of May 27, but finding navigation difficult, transferred Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the Staff to the Biedovy, and while running northward met, in the morning of May 28, the Dmitri Donskoi, to which all on board were transferred, and the Buini sank herself. The Oslyabya, according to her survivors, had the conning tower struck at the first straight shot of battle on May 27, and Admiral Folkersaham killed, and subsequently sank. The Biedovy made off, but was cornered and, had she not surrendered, would certainly have been destroyed. It is absurd to suppose that the officers of the torpedo-boat would have surrendered contrary to the wishes of the Admiral. To sentence them to death in the circumstances therefore was an absurdity only greater than the decision to commute the sentence to dismissal from the service. They did their best to save their commandant and their vessel, and only yielded to superior force. It cannot be gainsaid that Rozhdestvensky had ill-luck throughout the day. At the very beginning of the battle of Tsu Shima as he stated in his despatches, he saw that Admiral Nebogatoff's vessels especially the Admiral Senivin and the General Admiral Apraksin, were taking no part in the battle, and were not carrying out his orders. Their men had mutinied. He sent torpedo-boats to tell the mutineers that if they did not execute the manœuvres as ordered he would sink them. Only then did they open fire. Had Admiral Rozhdestvensky not been wounded at the beginning of the battle, the issue might have been very different ; but being unfortunately wounded he had to be transferred to the torpedo-boat destroyer. Almost at the same moment Rear-Admiral Enquist disappeared with his squadron of cruisers, and Rear-Admiral Folkersahm was killed. Admiral Nebogatoff, who had never been popular with the sailors, had to take command. Then the rout began. Admiral Rozhdestvensky attributed the defeat to the bad state of the vessels, above all those of Admiral Nebogatoff, which had a very mediocre speed, further reduced by the layers of barnacles and weeds covering their hulls, and by the state of the boilers ; to the poor shooting of the crews ; and to the fact that the Russians were shooting with the sun in their faces, which further affected the accuracy of their fire. The Admiral added that when the Russians were in the middle of the Tsu Shima Straits they were struck by a heavy storm which prevented accurate fire and exposed the unprotected parts of the vessels to the Japanese. The white painted portions of the Russian vessels offered an excellent target to the Japanese gunners, while the Japanese vessels painted a greenish grey were almost invisible against the background of sea and cloud. Admiral Rozhdestvensky had counted on the fog to enable him to slip through the Straits, but the fog lifted two hours too soon. The Japanese had similar disadvantages, but they won. We should have little sympathy for Rozhdestvensky had he been severely handled by the Court Martial, for never was a more incapable officer. The four unfortunate officers are to be commiserated with.

CHOLERA RAMPANT.

Plague has almost gone, only to be replaced by cholera. The report of the Bombay Health Officer for the second quarter of 1906 is a story to make the toughest quake in his shoes. It is almost comic to think of the panic such a document would create in London, and it applied to the Metropolis of the Empire. In a couple of days Mayfair would be like a dead city, with the police left in possession. The portly Aldermen under the shadow of old St. Paul's would be beseiged in the Guildhall as were the City Fathers of Hamelin when the rat plague came. As for the London County Council, it is probable Mr. John Burns would be the only member of it left in London to stand the racket of the people's ire. Death stalks abroad in this city to some purpose. When one grave-filling malady eases a little another appears, and the quarterly story that Dr. Turner is forced to tell is one that has, we should think, few parallels anywhere in the world. Relapsing fever, which is of the type of famine fever, has claimed no less than 334 deaths this year, which is nearly four times the number registered in 1905. In March, April, and May last year two people only died of cholera. This year no less than 264 deaths have been recorded from this insidious disease in the last three months. The sad death of a bright young subaltern in Bombay from cholera a few days ago serves to illustrate the necessity of taking every precaution against this fell disease. Yesterday in our columns we published the Health Officer's notice on this subject. As the lives of our fellow-citizens may be momentarily imperilled by ignorance of these simple precautions, we give them again :—1. For cooking and drinking purposes no well water to be used. 2. Tap water to be boiled and filtered. 3. All milk should be boiled. 4. All food should be protected from flies. 5. All sanitary conveniences should be thoroughly flushed and disinfected. 6. Over-ripe fruit should be avoided. 7. Any suspicious case should be reported to the Health Department at once.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The contract which has been given to the great Sunderland firm of Laing will come as a surprise, for the greatest secrecy has been observed as to the parties tendering. In the news from Melbourne, which we published yesterday, it appears that the Federal Government some time ago received a deposit of £2,500 which, according to the terms offered, pointed to the fact that at least one firm was competing which had no fleet ready for the service. The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* stated that the Orient Company has failed to secure the contract, which had practically gone to a new combination. From this it may reasonably be assumed that Laings are acting in conjunction with other firms and that they, being the persons responsible for the building of the necessary new ships, are the tenderers who have deposited the guarantee. Messrs. Scott Fell and Co. of Sydney made an offer last time, but it was rejected. That they have reorganised their scheme to suit the requirements of the Federal Government is extremely likely and it would not be surprising to hear that the new service is to be worked from both ends of the journey. But however that may be, it is certain that Sunderland is unable to turn out in twelve months a fleet of sufficient capacity to undertake the whole work. The Peninsular and Oriental Company continue to carry the English outward mails, but their contracts, it is said, shortly expire and the new agreement announced may cause a marked alteration in the Eastern traffic.

A NEW FRIEND OF INDIA.

Lord Macaulay once said that a broken head in Coldbath Fields produced a greater sensation in England than three pitched battles in England. It is not to be so any longer, for Mr. Keir Hardie has taken us up and we are to have that gentleman discuss the advisability of placing the Secretary of State's salary on the Estimates, in order that the House may talk of things Indian. Lord Curzon once advised the Parliament not to interfere unnecessarily in Indian affairs, but the advice has been thrown away on Mr. Keir Hardie who may, perhaps, roughly speaking, know where India is, but unless he is widely different from most of his colleagues, he has learnt very little more about the country. Sir Francis Younghusband in a letter to the *Times* once called attention to the peculiar nature of the control exercised by Parliament over Indian administration. That the control of Parliament was in the main, he said, wisely exercised and was necessary and beneficial, was firmly believed and he did not suppose there was in any other country in the world a final controlling body who would exercise such sound common sense, level-headedness and restraint in the control of a great administration as the British Parliament had exercised over the administration of India. The compliment was lost, for Parliament knows very well that it was only by its indifference to Indian questions that it had earned such praise. We do not anticipate Mr. Keir Hardie's motion will be carried or that he will rouse greater interest in us, while his attempt to overthrow the Bengal partition arrangement or to amend our labour laws will be attended by no tangible results.

THE LORDS AND THE ARMY.

The House of Lords on Tuesday anticipated the Secretary of State for War by its discussion of our defences. According to the Earl of Portsmouth, Mr. Haldane is to ventilate the scheme for an "army as efficient as is consistent with a reasonable expenditure," over which he has been cogitating for the last six months, to-day. In view of Mr. Haldane's statement being made so soon, the Lords deferred further discussion of the matter, though several Peers expressed themselves unequivocally in favour of conscription, and emphatically opposed the reductions it is understood Mr. Haldane is prepared to effect. Much speculation has been indulged in as to what are the real features of the scheme, but whatever they may be, it is satisfactory to learn from Lord Portsmouth that the Government recognises the fact that a drastic scheme of re-organisation cannot be completed for several years. During those years, in all probability, there will have been several changes of Government and the army may remain as it is, though much tinkering with it, in the meantime, seems to be a certainty.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

The Canadian representatives, who proposed a resolution favouring preferential tariffs at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, merely carried out the instructions of their Chambers and acted according to the wishes of practically the whole of the Canadian people. Canada is strongly in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. Some months ago a Board consisting of three Ministers was appointed to hold an exhaustive enquiry into the trade conditions of the country, with a view to a revision of the tariff, and its finding was in strict conformity with the views of the Colonial Government. Sir Ernest Cable, who opposed the resolution on behalf of India, appears to have made representations similar to those he brought forward at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council in March of last year, when he spoke on behalf of the commercial community of Calcutta and supported the position taken up by the Government of India in its Despatch of October 1903.

H. E. THE Viceroy will return informally H. H. the Raja of Nabha's call to-day (July 12th.)

An estimate amounting to Rs. 67,693, for constructing a new Hospital Building at Coimbatore, has been sanctioned.

A punitive Police force has been stationed at Tamthaza village, Burma, to be maintained by the villagers for one year.

It has been decided to appoint a permanent orderly-room clerk for duty on board each Indian troop service transport.

The report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1905 is characterised by many improvements. It assumes a more compact and handier form, and the subject matter has been usefully condensed and practically arranged. The previous white covers, which were easily soiled, have also been changed to a more serviceable grey-blue. The work is more useful and more artistic than ever before.

We are informed that in consequence of a communication received from his Excellency Monsignor Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic, prohibiting the agitation for an Englishman being appointed Archbishop of Bombay, vice the Most Rev. Theodore Dalhoff S. J., deceased, the public general meeting of the Catholics of Bombay and Salsette, convened for Sunday, the 15th instant, has been abandoned.

It is of all things to be hoped, writes B. F. Trueblood, in the June *Atlantic*, that the new Conference at the Hague, of which the entire civilized world is expecting so much, will not be allowed to degenerate in any manner into a sort of war congress for the mere regulation of campaigns and battles. The war between Russia and Japan has created a real danger in this direction, as appears from the emphasis which has just been laid by the Russian Government upon certain phases of the laws of war outlined in the programme of topics suggested for consideration by the Conference. No greater a misfortune could possibly happen in the sphere of international relations than any such perversion of the Inter-Governmental Peace Conference from the purposes and aims, for the promotion of which it came into existence.

## LAND BOOM IN EGYPT.

### The Speculative Builder in Cairo.

In a long and interesting article dealing with the prosperity of Egypt and the wholesale transformation of Cairo a special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" gives some interesting facts concerning that country. Continuing on the subject he says : "To show how this transformation has brought about the present land boom is now my object. Fabulous is the only term I can apply to the sudden rise of prices given for building land in Cairo. I cannot use the word fluctuation in regard to these inflated prices, for up to to-day the rise has been almost continuous. Let me cite a few instances to show the magnitude of the boom out of the scores upon scores which have come within my personal knowledge. Four years ago the Kasr el Ali Palace, adjacent to the British Agency, and running down to the banks of the Nile, was sold for £30,000. Happily for the owners, the sale could not be carried into effect, owing to the right of pre-emption being exercised by a neighbour. Shortly before I left Cairo the price offered for the palace and gardens was half a million, and within the last few weeks it has been finally sold for £700,000.

I know, too, of a small property which was bought some years ago for £2,000, which was sold towards the end of last year for £8,000. Within the course of a very few months it was resold by the purchaser for £16,000, again resold for £24,000, and, finally, in so far as I know, parted with for £32,000. Up to a few years ago a pound for a square metre was considered a fair price for land in the most fashionable quarters of Cairo. Only a few weeks ago some land in a comparatively unfashionable situation was bought by friends of mine, contrary, I own, to my advice, for £19 per square metre, and within a day or two they were offered £24. I might cite instance after instance of similar purchases being made, which have, one and all, resulted in large profits.

If I am asked my own individual opinion, I should say that speculations of this kind must inevitably result in a smash. Shares which go up, so to speak, in a balloon, are, according to my experience, certain to come down as a parachute. But I am bound to add that this opinion is not shared by local experts, who are far more competent than I am to form a correct judgment. They contend that the constant influx of Greek would-be-householders into Cairo and its vicinity is certain to continue for a considerable time ; that the area of land available for building purposes cannot well be—largely extended ; and that, therefore, the present prices of such land must advance materially before the supply exceeds the demand. I have reason to believe that a ring has been formed by some of the wealthiest capitalists in Egypt, including a number of very influential magnates, politically as well as financially, and exceptionally acquainted with the land market, in order to buy any property in Cairo that comes up for sale, and the fact that these financiers are backing their conviction with their own money is not one to be lightly disregarded.

Men of great experience and high authority are seriously contemplating the construction of outlying suburbs, in order to counteract the overflow into Cairo proper. Various schemes are afloat for building towns at Tourah, on the Helouan railway, along the road to the Pyramids, which are now connected with Cairo by an electric tramway ; and even on the slopes of the Mokattem hills, which are, according to the programme, to be reached by a funicular railway. The only one, however, of these schemes which has actually taken form and shape is the Oasis Company, of which the well-known Belgian capitalist, M. Empain, the concessionaire of the Cairo tramways, is the chief promoter. This company, which includes amongst its directors many of the leading notabilities in Egypt, has secured from the Egyptian Government, at a very moderate price, the concession of some six to seven thousand acres of land in the desert, about eight miles distant from Cairo in the direction of Suez. The company are about to build an electric railway from the new township to the capital, which will carry passengers to and fro in about ten minutes. They propose to cater mainly for the minor officials and for the section of the public which is unable or unwilling to pay the enormous rents demanded for house-room in Cairo. Very reasonable terms are offered to applicants, by which they can obtain leases on payment of a moderate interest, secured on the premises of which they are to have immediate occupation. The oasis is situated some 100 to 150 feet above the level of the Nile, where the air is exceptionally dry and healthy. Owing to the recent discovery of sub-terranean rivers in the Suez desert—a discovery which, if it extends to other parts of the Nile Valley, may modify the whole system of Egyptian irrigation—the Oasis Company consider they are in a position to provide a constant and copious supply of fresh water. I have no interest in the company. I do not hold, I regret to say, a single share, as the £1 share sold at £6 on allotment. I only single out this company because its board is composed of men who justly command high authority in Egypt, and the fact that such a board should stake their reputation on the possibility of creating a Cairene suburb in the desert, and that the application for shares should have been unprecedentedly large, shows how widespread the belief is in Egypt that the present enormous rentals demanded and obtained in Cairo are likely to prove permanent. On any other hypothesis the anxiety of the Egyptian public to invest money in the oasis suburban township would be absolutely unintelligible, as the enterprise, even if ultimately successful, cannot be expected to yield any large profit for many years to come.

Whatever the future may have in store, there is no possibility of disputing the contention that, so far, the boom in Cairo town lots has enriched Egypt for the time being. Apart from the Alexandrian and Cairene capitalists, there are any number of small people, who a year ago had no capital to speak of, and who now have realised for times varying from £10,000 to £50,000. This sudden diffusion of wealth has given an immense impetus to speculation, and up to the period when I left Egypt—that is in the beginning of May, when business is practically suspended—owing to the departure for Europe of all the classes who can afford to quit the country during the summer heats—scarcely a day passed without some new industrial company being brought out, and in most cases with success. Capital was asked for hotels, irrigation works, electric lighting, tramways, steamboats, land reclamation, and, indeed, for every and any scheme by which money seemed likely to be made. Lord Cromer's warnings in his annual reports about the dangers of over-speculation were well meant, but so far they have fallen on deaf ears, and I am inclined to think that the men who have speculated beyond their means have so far had good reason not to regret their lack of caution.

In 1877 Ismail Pasha, under the pressure of the Commission of Inquiry, agreed to assign his own private estates, and those of his children, to provide for the liquidation of the floating debt, which then amounted to £8,000,000. By so doing he saved Egypt from bankruptcy. In 1878, after the deposition of Ismail Pasha, the Commission of Liquidation, appointed under his successor, Tewfik, and presided over by my old friend, Sir Rivers Wilson, who had been previously acting president of the Commission of Inquiry, agreed to place the Daira Sanieh estates, including the sugar factories, in the hands of an International Commission, in which French influence was supreme. The new Administration did not prove a success, and after the accession of the present Khedive the sugar factories were leased to a syndicate formed by M. Raphael Suarez, the wealthiest and most influential of Levantine capitalists resident in Egypt. It may fairly be assumed that the enterprise did not turn out highly remunerative, as within a few years the sugar factories were resold in Paris to a French company, presided over by M. Cronier, the representative of the great French sugar-making firm of Henri Say and Co., and known himself as the "Sugar King," on account of his supposed control of the sugar market. Up to last year the Daria Sanieh sugar factories, which had hitherto proved a white elephant to all their various administrators, began to pay large dividends under Cronier's administration.

Suddenly the bubble burst, M. Cronier committed suicide, and it was then discovered that the previous dividends had been paid out of the proceeds of accommodation bills drawn by M. Cronier in Paris, and accepted by the Sucreries Company in Egypt. Not unnaturally there was a tremendous outcry on the part of the French, and of the comparatively small body of Levantine shareholders. Even if the limits of space allowed, I do not think my readers would care for my discussing the merits or demerits of the Egyptian directors in respect of the duty they had undertaken to discharge. It is enough to say that they were men of high character and good repute, and that though they have been open to a charge of culpable negligence, they were not guilty of being parties to a criminal fraud. What is certain is that the company must have been wound up under compulsory liquidation, if a proposal had not been made by a financial group in Europe, of which Sir Ernest Cassel was understood to be the leading spirit, to purchase the Sucreries properties—stock, lock, and barrel—at a price which would suffice to pay off the trade debts of the company and to make a substantial payment to the Debenture-holders, but which would leave no surplus available for the Ordinary shareholders. It was also, I should add, an understood condition of the proposed purchase that all legal suits against the directors should be withdrawn. In itself, the outcry raised at the outset by the shareholders against the acceptance of the land proposal was intelligent enough. They contended that their one chance of recovering any return for the money they had invested was to obtain a higher bid than that above referred to, and that if a financier of Sir Ernest's wealth and ability offered a large price, it was certain he must expect to realise a large profit by working the sugar factories, and that this profit might equally well be earned by the usefves.

The first part of this contention was rational, the second was absolutely irrational. The shareholders, as a body, had no means of raising the capital required to keep the Sucreries out of bankruptcy and to provide funds for carrying on the enterprise to a successful issue. It was only with extreme reluctance that the malcontent shareholders consented finally to accept the offer made them from Paris, and it was with even greater reluctance they abandoned the idea of seeing the directors, whom they regarded as responsible for their losses, being brought to trial. At last, however, good sense prevailed. It became obvious that the cost of further litigation would fall ultimately on the shoulders of the shareholders themselves, and that the only result of refusing the offer in question would be to stop the working of the factories, and thereby to ruin the population of Upper Egypt, where the cane crop is chiefly grown. The credit of the fortunate outcome of a most unfortunate disaster is mainly due to the liberality of Sir Ernest Cassel and his associates, and to the extraordinary energy and ability with which the leading advocate in law, Mr. Carton de Weart, has bestirred himself for well-nigh a year in travelling between Cairo and Paris and in inducing the malcontents in France as well as Egypt to make mutual concessions, so as to obtain the withdrawal of the decree of bankruptcy, which had already been issued by the Mixed Courts. The utmost I can say as to the future of the Sucreries is that the experiment of sugar-making in Egypt will now be tried under more favourable conditions than it has ever been before, and if it should prove a success Egypt will be relieved from the serious risk of depending for her surplus revenue almost exclusively on the cotton crop.

## AMERICAN DRESS.

### The Struggle for Style.

In a case in one of the law courts of the United States recently the attention of judge, jury, witnesses, and attorneys for the prosecution and defence was so distracted by the elaborate and fetching dress of a young woman employed as a stenographer that after the Court had adjourned, the judge took up the matter with the young woman, pointing out to her not only the impropriety of dressing in so marked a fashion for business, but also the hindrance that it proved to the due course of justice. The reply of the over-dressed stenographer to this official arraignment and her costume during subsequent judicial proceedings were not reported, but the incident has furnished the text for much discussion on the subject of the proper dress for young women employed in public places. Except in rare cases, employers seem to have little to do with the subject ; public sentiment is unable to remove a superfluous feather from a hat or to add an inch to an insufficient blouse ; for the most part, the working girl is a law unto herself in the matter of dress. Girls and women occupy a very conspicuous place in the American business arena, and every day their number is increasing. The commercial high schools and colleges are turning them out by the thousand, and many thousand more find their way into positions more or less profitable and responsible, without having had any special training for them. The recruits come from almost every grade of society. The immigrant's daughter gets a place as soon as she has permits her to leave school ; the best servants seek to advance themselves, not by a better preparation for their own line of work, but by learning typewriting or something of that sort ; and girls who see the fortune of their family suddenly swept away use what influence remains to them to get clerical berths.

Those who hold better paid positions seek to emphasise their superiority by elegance of dress, and those who aspire to better things proclaim their ambitions through attempted elegance.

In very few lines of business in the United States is the dress of employees prescribed. The working girl sentiment is "dead against it." The trained nurse and the deaconess, of necessity, wear a uniform, and regard it as a mark of distinction. In some of the best retail shops the saleswomen are compelled to wear black gowns and white collars, with no fuss or furbelows. But such isolated and small classes scarcely make an impression among the mass of self-supporting girls who watch the changing fashions as sharply as the daughters of the rich, who have nothing better to do. The working-girl in America seizes upon each fresh fancy or fantasy of fashion, converts it, no matter how costly it may have been at the beginning, to her own purposes, carries it to the extreme, flaunts it in season and out of season, and in time runs it into the ground. Intrinsic beauty cannot save a mode once the working-girl has fastened upon it and made it her own.

Not long ago fashion decreed that sleeves should be short. The girl at the telephone switchboard in hotel and office buildings, the girl who sold tickets or newspapers, the public stenographer, the private secretary, the bookkeeper, cashier, waitress, and sales girl, all straightaway bared their forearms, regardless of physical deficiencies or the frowns of those who desire to reserve to themselves exclusive rights in so pronounced a fashion.

Some time ago the "peek-a-boo" waists made their appearance. This was so obviously improper for the mart and the highway, and required such sheer fabrics and fine laces, that it seemed as if it might be reserved for those who neither toil nor spin. Nothing daunted, however, the working-girl reproduced the "peek-a-boo" waists in coarse materials, through which pink and blue ribbons showed bravely, and promenaded complacently to and from her work, pleased with the dressy effect.

Because she has to walk through dirty streets in all kinds of weather, the working-girl believes is no reason why she should not wear lace stockings and low shoes when they are in vogue. Working conditions have nothing whatever to do with her manner of dress. The only limitations are wages.

In her own language, the working-girl knows a good thing when she sees it, and she is going to have it, and have as much of it as she can lay hold upon. The pompadour rose and fell on the forehead of the working-girl with a luxuriance and aggressiveness which wealthy damsels never dreamed of. When extraneous curls are in vogue, the shop girl goes without the luncheon luxury of cream puffs in order to buy them. A few years ago imported gowns had a tulle bow added to the back of the neck, a very becoming addition ; but it was too easy of imitation. Every girl who made eyes at manicured my lady's finger-nails, or said "Hello!" over the telephone wore a tulle bow at the back of her neck, a very large bow, as exaggerated as the pompadour.

As her noon hour is often the only time the working girl has for shopping, she not infrequently goes without her luncheon in order to perform this pleasant duty or at least to study the styles. The American method of displaying everything in windows or on counters favours her in this particular. The girl anticipates this bit of Monday dissipation through the morning's drudgery, and the memory of it lightens the hard hours of the afternoon. Although she has to buy in the cheapest shops, there is nothing to prevent her from looking at the costliest fabrics and most exclusive models, all of which she endeavours to copy for herself. There is a dictum current among those who formulate dicta for others that the girl who works should dress plainly, that only those who do are dressed in good taste. There is, then, a woeful lack of good taste among the wage-earning girls. They never read the articles that are written prescribing their appearance and behaviour. There are such articles, even in the popular fashion periodicals to which they are addicted, but they always skip them in turning to the newest thing in hair-dressing or how to make a fancy shirt-waist out of two pocket-handkerchiefs, or how to convert an old black velvet hat into a bolero jacket. The working girl in America is not a drab, downtrodden creature. On the contrary, she is decidedly blooming : her efflorescence frequently brilliant, often comely, her manners marked by the assurance that she is becomingly attired, and that she makes as good an appearance as any other girl. All she asks of the world is a chance to show herself off advantageously. That which may seem to be showy or tawdry to more critical eyes she regards as elegant ; what another might term overdone is to her the height of "stylishness."

# THE ARMY REFORMS.

## GREAT DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

### Question of the Militia.

### THE TERRITORIAL ARMY NEEDS.

LORD ROBERTS' APPEAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Roberts called the attention of the House to the country's unpreparedness for war, emphasizing that the Navy would be unable to defend the Empire's frontiers. His Lordship appealed for a sufficient and efficient regular Army and a Reserve.

The Earl of Portsmouth, Parliamentary Secretary for War, said that Mr. Haldane would, on Thursday, make a statement showing that he had considered the question of a Territorial Army, but a drastic scheme of reorganisation could not be completed for several years. He hoped Parliament would agree to make the Militia a real support to the Regulars and liable for foreign service. The country was opposed to conscription, and the first task of the Government was to ensure a regular Army as efficient as was consistent with a reasonable expenditure, and its second task was to promote expansion outside the regular forces.

Lord Milner advocated conscription and said a great nation should rely for defence on its whole manhood and not be limited to a professional class.

Lord Lansdowne said the people were puzzled at the innumerable Army Reform Schemes, which they had begun to regard despairingly.

Lord Ripon said that in view of Mr. Haldane's forthcoming statement, it was impossible to enter into the details of Government's schemes. He deprecated compulsion.

The matter was then dropped.

## OPENING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

### Canada and Preference.

INDIA DISSENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Lord Elgin, at the opening of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, cordially welcomed the two hundred delegates whom, he said, the Mother-country was proud and gratified to see. He dwelt upon the necessity for a steady and persistent effort, thereby attaining a common ambition for a united Empire.

The Canadian Representatives proposed a Resolution favouring preferential trade.

Sir Ernest Cable, of Bengal, in opposing the Resolution, said that Indian interests were very different from Canadian and three-fourths of India's export trade was done with Foreign countries. He did not object to supporting the Resolution if India were excluded.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Armstrong, lately Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who is at present on leave at home, joined Sir Earnest Cable in opposing the Resolution of the Canadians, and said that the Government of India and the Indian Chambers of Commerce had followed the question of Preference closely, and if it took a definite shape India would claim a strong voice in determining the matter.

## THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY.

### More Difficulties Arise.

A QUESTION OF TERRITORY.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that a difficulty between the Turco-Egyptian Boundary Commissioners has arisen regarding the possession of certain points of territory.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

### Secretary of State's Salary in Question

Mr. Keir Hardie has given notice that he will call attention during the debate on the Indian Budget to the advisability of placing the Secretary of State's salary upon the Estimates.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

### Contract Goes to Sunderland.

A TEN YEARS' AGREEMENT.

The Australian Commonwealth has concluded a decennial contract with Messrs. Laing & Co. of Sunderland for an accelerated Mail Service from Brindisi, which comes into force in February 1908. The steamers will fly the Commonwealth flag and employ white labour. They will call at Port Said, Colombo, and Freemantle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

The latest Australian news regarding the Mail contract states that the tender would be finally considered at the Cabinet meeting of July 2. Mr. Chapman, the Australian Postmaster General, who is returning from home was present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RUSSIAN COURT-MARTIAL.

### Foru Death Sentences Passed and Commuted.

ROZHDESTVENSKY ACQUITTED.

LONDON, JULY. 10.

The Court-martial at Kronstadt has sentenced four officers to death for surrendering the torpedo-boat Biedovy, to which Admiral Rozhdestvensky was transferred, but owing to extenuating circumstances, has recommended a commutation of the sentence to dismissal from the service. Admiral Rozhdestvensky is acquitted.

## TOKIO LOAN.

### To be Issued Shortly.

A City of Tokio loan of five per cent. for one million and a half sterling, is impending.

## "VIVE LA FRANCE!"

### A Franco-British Exhibition to Seal the Entente.

BRITAIN'S NEGLECT OF HER NEIGHBOUR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Duke of Argyll to-day presided at a meeting of Lords and Commoners, at which it was resolved to form a Committee to promote a Franco-British Exhibition

By ARLEY.

The *Entente* between France and Britain grows more *cordiale* every day. Its newest form, that of a Franco-British Exhibition, is surely as happy a means of cementing the friendship between the two nations as could have been thought of. For all that has been wanting to make the two nations better acquainted with each other has been an opportunity, or rather an excuse, to invade one another's soil, and convey their felicitations and mutual admiration in person instead of through the channel of the Press. What opportunities have been afforded have been eagerly grasped at. King Edward went to Paris, and the Parisians went wild with joy. President Loubet came to London, and received such an ovation as will never be forgotten by all who saw and heard it. *La Petite France*—(off Oxford Street) was beside itself that day. The French Mayors came to London; the House of Commons (or a big deputation from it,) went to Paris, and they had a grand time. And the magnificent reception given to Major Eustace Loder when his famous Spearmint won the Grand Prix the other day again showed that the *Entente* is something deeper than French polish veneer.

Britishers have, of course, had endless temptations to the gay capital in the last century. France's many splendid expositions having made millions of English folk well acquainted with Paris and its people. It is just a century since France organised her first considerable exposition. Smaller "shows" had been held since 1798. Since 1805 she has had international collections of manufactures again and again, until her capital has become the world's centre of fashion and amusement. But no such opportunities have been afforded the French of becoming acquainted with London and the Londoners. Yet we have had exhibitions annually for many years—the Fisheries, the Indian and Colonial, the Naval and Military, the German, the Italian, and now the Austrian, varied with such colossal shows as Constantinople, Venice, and the Orient in London; but never an opportunity has been given us of learning something of the products and beauties of La Belle France without a trip across the "Sleeve," or an inducement for Frenchmen to come to England and know us as we are. So the prospects of the Franco-British Exhibition should be extremely rosy.

Whether the Exhibition will be held on British soil the above telegram does not state, but we have no doubt it will be held in London. Otherwise half its usefulness would be lost. France, of course, is the home of exhibitions. Under the exhilaration of the Napoleonic regime France's prosperity was typified in 1798 by the first National Exhibition. It is interesting, not to say amusing, to note that so bitter was French animus to England that a gold medal was offered to the manufacturer who should deal the heaviest blow at British trade! Times have changed indeed!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE CHAMBERLAIN REJOICINGS.

### Wolrd-Wide Congratulations.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued a statement of his thanks for the world-wide congratulations and consideration he had received.

## THE BRITISH VISIT TO THE BALTIC.

### Early Date Fixed.

The British Admiralty announces that seven battleships and six cruisers will start for the Baltic on the 21st inst. and will visit Libau, Hango, Kronstadt, Roval, Pillau and Luebeck.

## THE NAVAL VOTE.

### Proposal to Abandon Building Dreadnaughts.

The Naval vote has been postponed to enable the Cabinet to further discuss the proposal to abandon building a second Dreadnaught.

## AMERICA AND TURKEY.

### An Embassy at Constantinople Objected to.

America has formerly notified to Turkey of her immediate intention to create an Embassy at Constantinople. Turkey has objected and appealed to Washington unsuccessfully and now informed America that the creation of an Embassy requires an agreement between the two countries which is non-existent.

## CEYLON CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, Chief Justice in Cyprus, has been gazetted Chief Justice of Ceylon.

[The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Hutchinson has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Cyprus since 1897. He is fifty-six years old, and was educated at St. Bee's School, Christ College, Cambridge, (Scholar; M. A., 1876) and became a Barrister of the Middle Temple in 1879. Sir Joseph has had a varied legal career, he having been Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony and Chief Justice of Granada.]

## SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT SIMLA

### In Aid of Lady Minto's Nursing Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A most successful concert was given last night in aid of Lady Minto's fund for the Indian Nursing Association. It was attended by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot, the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Rivaz and Lord Kitchener. The soloists were Dr. Dennison Ross, Mrs. Lampard, Captain Irvine and Mrs. Yeats Hunter. The symphonies by the orchestra were exceptionally well performed. The large room of the Town Hall was full to overflowing and the profits to the Association must have been large.

## THE WAR OF REVENGE AGAINST JAPAN.

### General Rennenkampf's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram dated London, June 26th states:—General Rennenkampf, one of the leading Russian Commanders daring the war with Japan, has been appointed to the Command of the 3rd Siberian Corps. He declares he is convinced that a war of revenge against Japan is imminent.

## THE KING ON ANARCHISTS.

### A Baseless Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram dated London, June 26th states:—Lord Knollys, Private Secretary to His Majesty the King had his attention directed to a statement made by newspapers that His Majesty in conversation with the Premier urged stronger legal action against anarchists. Lord Knollys describes the report as baseless, adding His Majesty had no communication on the subject with the Premier or any Minister.

## A LARGE LEGACY TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON

### To Build New Churches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram dated London, June 30th states that the Bishop of London has received a legacy of £140,000 sterling to erect new churches in the Diocese.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

### Peasants Rise in Kursk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram, dated London, June 30th, states that the peasants of Kursk District in Russia are destroying forests, stealing cattle, using the watchward "The Land is Almighty God's."

## THE FRIGHTENED JEWS.

### A False Report in New York.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram, dated London, June 30th states that in New York, in twenty schools, owing to a report that doctors intended to cut one thousand Jewish children's tonsils to prevent them from speaking any tongue but English the parents rushed to the rescue and there was much rioting before the police closed the schools.

## TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY IN AUSTRALIA.

### Proposal to Await Negotiations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram dated London, June 30th, states that a syndicate of strong financiers propose to the Federal Government to construct a trans-continental railway through South and North Australia paying fifty thousand pounds sterling for twelve months' option. But the Commonwealth cannot entertain the proposal pending negotiation with South Australia to take over the northern territory.

## AMERICAN INSURANCE FRAUDS.

### Action of Policy-Holders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram, dated London, June 30th, states that the Policy-holders in the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies in America, Canada, and Europe have formed a Committee to oust the present management in December.

## NEW JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

### The Kashima at Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

The Japanese new warship Kashima arrived to-day having left Aden on the 2nd instant, and remains here till the 18th. The Katori has proceeded direct to Singapore.

## THE NEW BRITISH QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

### Plans Reported Stolen and Sold.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

News received from London dated June 29th states that the French newspapers say that the British plans of a new quick-firing naval gun and probably those for the defence of British ports have been stolen and sold to foreign powers.

## MISS BILLINGTON'S CASE.

### Fine Reduced and Paid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

A telegram, dated London June 29, states:—Miss Billington, the woman suffregist, who was imprisoned because she refused to pay the fine of ten pounds, had the fine reduced to five pounds and released on a friend paying the fine.

## DEATH OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

Mr. Geo Skeen. Government Printer, a senior Ceylon public servant, died yesterday of appendicitis and abscess.

## THE UPPER BURMA CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 11.

The Upper Burma Club held an extraordinary general meeting to discuss certain recommendations regarding the new Club premises, the plans of which were approved. The site will be raised to the level of Dufferin. A committee was empowered to issue debentures to defray a portion of the cost paid out the new buildings, and the balance of the existing Club funds.

## FORMATION OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

### Early Action to be Taken.

CONSULTATION WITH LORD KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

A special telegram, to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 10th July, states:—*The World* says the Army Council has been in communication with Lord Kitchener regarding the formation of the General Staff and in accordance with his views, early action will be taken both at Home and in India.

## DASTARDLY OUTRAGE BY STUDENTS.

### Two Clergymen Clubbed with Lathis.

CASE FOR STRONG MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

A regrettable incident occurred at Santipur on Saturday, the 30th instant, when the Reverend J. F. Hewitt was somewhat injured and the Reverend P. H. Shaul dangerously wounded. It appears that they, in company with four ladies and a Bengali female teacher, were returning from the prize distribution at a local Missionary Girls' School. A large crowd of young men and students had assembled at Santipur station to welcome Babu Bepin Behari Pal, who was coming, to lecture at Sivaji's Utshob. The station was decorated and the majority of young men were carrying bamboo sticks and wore Sivaji *puggaris*.

A malicious suggestion was made by one of their leaders that the female teacher, with Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Shaul, who was ill with fever, was a Hindu girl being forcibly taken off. A rush was made for the gharri in which she was, the door forced open and the sick woman questioned. Both she and Mr. Shaul told the assailants that she was a born Christian going to the Krishnagar dispensary because of her illness, but Mr. Shaul was at once severely attacked and beaten. Mr. Hewitt and a local gentleman quieted the mob for a time, but the attack was renewed just as the train was coming in and Mr. Shaul was very severely wounded. Mr. Hewitt also received a number of heavy blows. The wounded gentlemen were taken to Krishnagar and attended to by the Civil Surgeon. Mr. Shaul is still confined to his bed. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police went to Santipur by the next train, arrested four culprits, and ordered the Sivaji meeting to be stopped. Several other arrests have been made, but the ringleaders are still at large.

## THE SECOND BARISAL CASE.

### Action against Mr. Jack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Holmwood, Mr. Jackson appeared in support of five rules, obtained separately, calling upon the District Magistrate at Backergunj to show cause why the orders dismissing the complaints of petitioners against Mr. Jack, the Settlement Officer at Barisal, and others, should not be set aside. The Magistrate was also asked to show cause why these cases should not be transferred to some other Magistrate.

It appeared that on the representation of some refractory tenants, Mr. Jack, accompanied by several police officers and tenants, went to a certain village and, it is alleged, abused and assaulted the petitioners and kept them confined for some time.

Their Lordships set aside all the orders passed in this case and directed the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Patuakhali to proceed against the accused, if he found that there was a case against them.

Their Lordships directed the Sub-Divisional Officer to transfer the case against Mr. Jack to the file of the District Magistrate, but saw no reason to transfer the cases at the present stage.

## BARRISTER vs. JUDGE.

### Claim for Damages Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

The action, brought by Mr. Sarvadhicary, Barrister, against Mr. Justice Richards, of the Allahabad High Court, claiming Rs. 1,000 damages for alleged use of defamatory language, was dismissed by the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad on Tuesday, no cause of action having been shown.

## DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

### Small Number Apply for Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

So far only two thousand persons have sought relief in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Districts, where scarcity prevails.

## THE COMING CONGRESS.

### Chairman of the Committee Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming National Congress.

## THE BANERJEE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee is receiving congratulations from various stations on his successful appeal.

## THE INDIAN BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

### Send off at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

There was an interesting gathering at St. Andrew's Church Hall last evening to send off the first six Eurasian boys from India who are to go to the training vessel "Southampton," on the Pad Navy. They receive a three years training for the. Mr. James The Hon'ble Mr. Earle was responsible for this privilege Lukeraia, gave the history of the Marine Association and its successful arrangement with the Government of India to give financial help to the extent of fifty per cent of the subscriptions. He exhorted the boys to be a credit to India. Doctor Graham W. Madge and Mr. Wilfeed Young made interesting speeches, and the gathering closed with the presentation of Bibles to the boys from the Secretary of the British Foreign Bible Society.

## SERIOUS AFFAIR AT MURREE.

### Alleged Unprovoked Attack on a Soldier.

MOBBED BY A CROWD OF NATIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

A correspondent at Murree writes to the *Pioneer* that a somewhat serious affair took place in Murree the other night between a Lance-Corporal of the Royal Irish Regiment and some natives. On the night in question, at about 12-30 o'clock, the soldier entered a restaurant, known as the Cafe Ahrens, in a state of great excitement, with his face besmeared with blood, while at the same time a large crowd of natives assembled outside the building evidently anxious to get hold of him. The man, in seeking protection from the natives outside, said that, being anxious to get back to Barracks, he had asked a chowkidar, belonging to one of the local firms, to direct him. The man, instead of doing so, made a lunge at him with a stick, injuring his left eye so seriously that it bulged out of its socket and began to bleed profusely. The soldier naturally struck back and caught his assailant a blow on the nose, upon which the man called out for help. A large crowd gathered and chased the soldier to the Cafe Ahrens. Once there, he was well looked after, his wound dressed and he was persuaded to remain with the gentleman in charge of the restaurant until morning. It is stated that a native policeman was outside with the crowd.

## FOOTBALL AND LAW.

### Committee Overrules a Referee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

The novel case of a Football Club suing a Tournament Committee was heard at the Principal Munsiff's Court on Tuesday and it is probably the only one of its kind that has ever been heard. In 1904, the students of the Central College subscribed towards the purchase of a Trophy. A Committee was found composed of Professor Tait, Professor Gell and four well known Hindu gentlemen. Rules were framed and arrangements made for holding an annual tournament for the cup. Last year the "Hindu Socials" won the cup. This year they met the "Excelsiors" on the 25th of June in the first round of the Central College Tournament. The former scored one goal, the latter nil and the former were declared winners by the referee. On a protest lodged by the "Excelsiors," the Committee decided that the match should be replayed. The "Hindu Socials" relying on Rule 8 of the Tournament Rules that "the decision of the referee in all matters of dispute on the field shall be final," declined to replay this match and informed the Tournament Secretary accordingly. Upon this, the Committee declared the Excelsiors winners.

The "Hindu Socials" now ask for the following judgment:—

That the Court may be pleased to declare the plaintiffs the winners of the match of the 25th June, to declare all matches played in connection with the trophy subsequent to the 25th June, 1906, to be null and void, that the Court may direct the defendants to continue to conduct the trophy as and from the 25th June, arranging all matches in conformance with the Court's declaration, that the plaintiffs are the winners of the match, played on the 25th of June, and that the defendants pay all the cost of this suit.

The hearing was adjourned.

## CLEANING INDIAN WHEAT.

### Exporters Find an Unprofitable Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 11.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Director of Agriculture on the subject of the adulteration of Indian wheat and of measures which have been taken to secure the export of cleaner grain. The Committee were asked to state, after consultation with local millers, whether it might be safely announced that clean wheat could be supplied regularly from India on the basis of a 2 per cent refraction. The Committee took the opportunity of placing before Government, in some detail, the exact circumstances under which the trade in wheat is carried on, explaining that their remarks only referred to wheat exported from Calcutta. After stating that the efforts made by Calcutta exporters to clean wheat, and to sell it at home on samples, had been unsuccessful, as buyers would not pay for clean wheat anything like the extra cost incurred in cleaning it, it was explained that, while there would be no difficulty in cleaning wheat down to a 2 per cent. refraction, there would, in all probability, be no demand for it, when cleaned, unless exporters were willing to ship their wheat without profit or at a loss.

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

### Low Standard in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE JULY 11.

Commercial Education is not yet a success in Calcutta. The Director of Public Instruction in Bengal intimates that five canditates appeared for the final Commercial Class Examination, but that no candidate came up to the standard required for a certificate.

## THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fountain, about the site of which considerable discussion waged some time ago, is rapidly approaching completion in the little triangular garden between the Collector's Office and the Sassoon Hospital. The work is being carried out by a local sculptor, Mr. E. Duckett, and is likely to be completed by the middle of next month.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

### A Hospital Assistant in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

It is reported that a dresser employed in the Sassoon Hospital, named Mahadu Viddlayan, attempted to commit suicide yesterday. He was, however, promptly attended to and his life is now in no danger. It is believed he attempted the rash act owing to trouble he was in.

## PROPOSED LIGHT RAILWAY BANGALORE.

### Probable State Guarantee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

There was a Conference here to-day at the Public offices to discuss the project for the construction of a Light Railway between Bangalore City and Chickballapur—a distance of forty miles. The Dewan, Councillors, Revenue Commissioner, Chief Engineer, and Comptroller, were present, and the Directors, of the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway Company attended at the request of Government.

There is a general expectation that the State will undertake to guarantee a small interest on the capital, and this was doubtless the chief subject of discussion.

## MORTALITY IN THE PUNJAB.

### Appalling Plague and Fever Returns.

HIGH FEMALE DEATH-RATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 11.

For the fourth year in succession, the Punjab shows the highest rate of mortality in India. In 1905, of a total of 956,108 deaths which occurred in the Province, no less than 334,897 were due to plague, while the ratio per thousand from this cause still stands at the high figure of 16·65.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, comments: "Without in any way minimising the gravity of the mortality figures from this disease, it may be remarked that plague was, generally speaking, less prevalent than in 1904 and that the decline in mortality in certain districts, which have been longest infected, furnishes some faint grounds for hoping that a natural subsidence of the disease is within sight.

"The Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab remarks that since plague appeared in the Punjab there have been 1,127,186 deaths recorded from this disease, but, bad as this is, the registered deaths from fever are much more appalling, numbering 3,925,247. Calculating from the last Census of 1901, the deaths from fevers during the four years and nine months have numbered 2,259,146, and from plague 1,122,977 making a total from these two causes of 3,382,123.

It is pointed out as a curious feature that the marked immunity from plague enjoyed by infants and the aged is not at present susceptible of any satisfactory explanation. Another noticeable feature is that the mortality, exclusive of that caused by plague, is persistently higher among females than among males and, his Honour says, it would be interesting to know whether this feature is peculiar to the Punjab or common to India as a whole. His Honour observes that in European countries it seems to be generally accepted that female life is better than that of the male."

## ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A HINDU LADY.

### The Story of the Complainant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

In the case against Albert Dillon for an alleged attempt made on a native lady in a railway train, the facts appear to be that Mr. Narayenjee Dwarkadas, his wife, and the lady in question were returning to Bombay by the passenger train on the night of 17th June. Mr. Narayenjee and his wife were in a first class compartment, while the young lady entered in a second class sleeping carriage by herself. In the compartment next to hers, Dillon was supposed to have been travelling. Shortly after the train left Kirkee, the man walked into the lady's compartment and engaged in conversation with her in Gujerati and subsequently, it is alleged, attempted to molest her while the train was in motion. She screamed and fled along the vestibule for protection from Mr. Narayenjee who was quickly aroused by the cries. The man meanwhile disappeared from the carriage. A search was at once made for him, and he was found lying in a compartment next to that of the lady's, pretending to be asleep.

When the train drew up at the next station the circumstances of the alleged assault were reported to the Head Guard who telegraphed to the police at Lanowli to be in waiting to arrest the sleeper. The suspect was evidently on the alert, for while the train was running between Karla and Lanowli he is believed to have jumped out. The Lanowli police were accordingly outwitted and so were Mr. Narayenjee and the molested young lady, who was prepared to identify her assailant, and the guards.

But it transpired that the Railway Carriage Inspector had recognised Dillon as the only individual who travelled in the compartment next to that of the Hindu lady when the train started from Poona and, acting upon his information, the police traced Dillon to Bombay and arrested him at the Prince's Dock where he is employed. He was then identified by the lady and on being placed before the Magistrate he was released on a bail of Rs. 250 with two sureties for a like amount.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Alfred Dillon, of Grant Buildings, asks us to state that he is not the man referred to in the charge of assault in a Poona train.

## TRAIN ROBBING IN SIND.

### Wheat Trains Held up.

UNPROTECTED GUARDS IN CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 11.

It is reported that robberies of from 25 to 30 bags of wheat, from running trains on the line between Kotri and Karachi, are the order of the day. Almost daily such robberies are perpetrated with impunity. Some of the robbers do not scruple to get on the footboard of the guard's brake van on either side and to intimidate the guards by threats of making short work of them, if they attempt to make a noise while the others are throwing out the loot from the open trucks to another lot of robbers who are on the line waiting to carry away the bags to be loaded on camels ready outside the fence. It is not known what action the authorities concerned intend taking.

These robberies, however, mean claims, for the losses have to be made good by the Railway. In a memorial to the Manager, some two years back, the guards pointed out the necessity for them to be allowed to carry arms as their lives are unsafe, especially when the wheat traffic commences. It behoves the Railway Authorities and Police to do something in the matter before anything serious happens.

## THE GOLD BRICK CASE.

### Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 11.

Judgment in the Gold Brick case, which has excited so much interest throughout Sind, was delivered yesterday. Accused was acquitted the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Court being reversed.

## THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

### Purchase Probable Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 11.

The second term of the contract of the State with the Madras Railway—the last of the old guaranteed lines—expires next year, and it is understood that the Secretary of State will exercise his power of purchase, and then hand over the railway to be worked by the old Company under new conditions, in the same way as has been done with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Line,

## OBSTRUCTING A BAILIFF.

### Judges Decline to Alter the Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

S. M. Hussain, the barrister, who, the other day, was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate at Alipore to remain in court till it rose for obstructing the Municipal Bailiff in executing a warrant for arrears of taxes, and appealed to the High Court to-day for a rule to set aside the conviction, their Lordships, Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Holmwood, declined to interfere.

Other telegrams will be found on page 6.

# PARISIAN NOTES.

### Mme. Bernhardt and the Strenuous Life.

FRANCE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

Sarah Bernhardt, her pocket lined with good American dollars, is steaming over the Atlantic in the Tourraine. Her plans do not appear to be very definite, but they include Madrid and a performance before the young King and Queen. Meanwhile, it is supposed by her friends here that "La Divine" is coming to France for a few months' rest, which must be sorely needed after such extraordinary exertions. Sarah Bernhardt has, more than any woman, the gift of friendship. When Mme. Dehra so famous a few years ago in comic opera, appeared at a special matinee performance the other day in her old role of the "Vivandiere," in the work of Benjamin Godard, Mme. Bernhardt remembered the festival, and telegraphed congratulation from America, notwithstanding her hundred and one occupations and the fatigues of her tour. But our only Sarah is never fatigued. She sits up to all hours and works all day; she will often give an appointment to an author to read his MS. at one in the morning! Her favourite method of taking rest is a ten minutes' sleep in a chair between the acts.

Sunday closing is gaining great ground in Paris. A bill to enforce it is now being considered by the Senate, and ample evidence is forthcoming, in an inquiry undertaken by the "Petit Parisien," that the measure is immensely popular. In the more important business streets the establishments are closed on Sunday, but the general practice is to remain open until noon in order to give the working classes time to make their purchases. For this reason an odd custom has arisen—especially since the strike, last Christmas, in the grocery and provision trades—of closing the premises at noon on Sunday, to reopen at noon on Monday. But the shoe pinches in the lower order of shopkeepers; they feel themselves obliged, by reason of competition, to keep open the whole of Sunday. Pathetic letters have been received by the "Petit Parisien" from this class of person, praying that the law may give them compulsorily a few hours' respite on one day in the week. When one considers the dreadful back-parlour of the little narrow Parisian shop, one wonders how the petite bourgeoise can support life at all. The lot of the working baker and the garcon of the cafe is even worse.

Zola and Dreyfus. The two names are together to-day as they were at the moment of the launching of the celebrated "J'accuse." Zola is to have his statue in the garden of the tuileries; Dreyfus is to have his statue in the Palais de Justice—in the shape of a second revision of the trial. Waldeck-Rousseau rests anew in another mausoleum in the cemetery of Montmartre; he also played his great part in the "Affaire." There has been no indecent haste in revising the sentence of the courts upon the ex-prisoner of Devil's Island. Two and a half years have rolled away since, from the tribune in the Chambre, General Andre made the first declaration on the subject. It is a curious coincidence that the Parliamentary soldier has announced his memoirs for to-morrow. Will he reveal the "fiches" he is supposed to have been collecting? As to the revision, it is taking place in secret session of the Court de Cassation, where the judges are studying confidential documents from the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The public will be admitted on Monday to hear the report, the speeches of counsel, and the judgment.

It is one of the singularities of coincidence that a son of Eugenie Niboyet should have died at the moment when the International Council of Women is deliberating in Paris. Eugenie Niboyet flourished in the forties. She translated Miss Edgeworth's novels; but her principal title to fame is her foundation of a woman's journal, *La Voix des Femmes*. It was she who, in an editorial capacity, and as president of the Club des Femmes, first claimed the vote for women. The club was shut up, the journal disappeared, but the idea remained. The Suffragettes owe a statute to Eugenie. It is said that Dumas "fils" invented the word "Feminisme" but Mme. Niboyet gave it its first practical application. Another literary "Feministe," Mme. Marcelle Tinayre, is to preside over a banquet tomorrow. Mme. Tinayre is one of the cleverest contemporary novelists, and her "La Rebelle" is an eloquent appeal for the right of woman to pursue her own life in her own way. Mme. Tinayre has worked her way to "equality" whilst others, perhaps, are too content to talk about it.

The great parliamentary debate, which was opened on Tuesday, and was continued on Thursday and Friday, will, in all probability, be concluded to-morrow evening. Speeches by M. Sarrien and M. Clemenceau on behalf of the Government are awaited with great interest. M. Jaures, whose tremendous attack on the "Bourgeois" regime, has been one of the features of the sitting, must have realised by now that he has lost much of his power and popularity. His speech was received with great chilliness, and his perfervid rhapsodies awakened no echo in the House. The flatness with which his remarks were received was the more striking since it contrasted with the cheers given to a comparatively unknown man, who followed him. It is quite certain that when M. Clemenceau lays a powerful axe at the root of the Jaures tree that many of his demagogic arguments will fall with a sounding crash.

"With or without compensation." The phrase is M. Jaures', when he was elaborating his pleasant theory of expropriating all the land and capital of the country, which are henceforth to be administered in the popular interest. And now everybody says: 'With or without compensation?" just in that same mocking spirit of the Boulevards which prompted, a year or two ago, the universal query, "Do you like lobsters?" No one stayed to hear whether you really did like lobsters; it was merely a little formula. In the same way, the compensation "tag" fits into everything, but means nothing. The falsity of Jaures' idealism is cleverly exposed by M. Harduin in the "Matin" this morning. He presents the case in the form of a conversation with a foreigner, who, on being informed of M. Jaures' proposal, points out that it is a strange doctrine for those who helped to pass a law against religious association.

The absurdities and incongruities of the Socialist doctrine are, perhaps, worth insisting upon, since they have their advocates on both sides of the Straits Moreover, the political situation in France and England are so much alike at the present moment. As Mr. H. W. Massingham points out in one of the current reviews, the composition of the Liberal majority in the House of Commons is very much like that of the Parliamentary Bloc here. The British Chamber, also, has its Socialist or semi-Socialist wing, equally ready to adopt the most drastic treatment for the cure of social ills.

The fall in Russian funds seems to have reacted upon the public nerves, and to-day there was in circulation a rumour that the Duma had resigned. In the most reliable circles a gloomy view is taken of the present situation, political and financial, in the Tsar's dominions. It is felt that Russia is inevitably marching towards revolution and towards repudiation. This pessimistic view has just been curiously confirmed by two persons. The one has just returned from St. Petersburg; the other is the manager of a bank here, who knows thoroughly the sentiment of financial people. Both predicted that terrible events—more terrible than anything that has yet taken place—were in store for Russia within the next eighteen months. Events were conspiring to that end. My financial friend insisted that repudiation was as certain as revolution. "But a provisional Government will want money," I said; "it dare not repudiate." "Not so," said the financier; "in fact, it is bound to repudiate. As it is, Russia has drained her European sources dry. She can obtain no more from France or from Germany."

## NEW LAW COURTS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

In the next Mysore Budget three lakhs will be allotted for the erection of new Law Courts in the compound of the District Court. Plans have been put in hand already.

## A QUESTION OF TRADE MARKS.

### Appeal at Calcutta Fails.

THE POWER OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At the High Court, yesterday, judgment was delivered in the Trade Mark case in which Nemaichand, a piece-goods dealer brought action against the Secretary of State and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. According to the plaintiff, the Calcutta Customs Authorities, on three days in April and May, at the instance of the defendants, detained goods, which were afterwards re-shipped to England. The plaintiff alleged that he had suffered damage by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. falsely declaring that the ten bales were marked with a counterfeit trade mark or a combination which was a colourable imitation of the trade mark or combination, registered by Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst of Manchester.

At the previous hearing the arguments were confined to the ground that the plaint disclosed no cause of action and the Court held that if the action taken by the Customs authorities in detaining the goods was illegal, the damage claimed against the defendants was too remote and that if it was legal and duly authorised by the statutory powers possessed by the Customs authorities, then such orders were binding on defendants until set aside by competent executive authority. The suit was accordingly dismissed.

Yesterday it was held for the appellants that the plaint disclosed sufficient cause of action, inasmuch as it sufficiently appeared that plaintiff had declared upon a statement which was alleged to be made by the defendants falsely and maliciously and which caused the goods to be detained, thus causing plaintiff special damage. The Appeal Court further held that the right of the plaintiff to sue upon this cause of action was irrespective of the question of the legality or otherwise of the orders passed by the Customs authorities. Their lordships dismissed both suits with costs.

## THE RANGOON ASSAULT CASE.

### Alleged Brutality by the Bank Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY, 11.

The District Magistrate's Court was densely packed to day with the Native durwan class, eager to hear the result of the trial of the Bank durwan, Hargovind, who severely assaulted the Agent of the Bank of Bengal. The accused was examined by the Court. He accused Mr. Warren of assaulting him and the other Bank durwans frequently, and said that the complainant abused him and asked him to tie his shoe-laces. He also complained of being slapped when he refused to do such an act, as he was a Brahmin. He denied striking the Agent, and explained that the complainant, in getting up to strike him, struck the *punkah* with the stick, which broke and fell on the table, and that in doing so, he stumbled and sustained injuries to his head by falling either on the table or his typewriter and, fearing a further beating, accused then absconded. The Prosecuting and Defending Counsel then addressed the Court, and, when they concluded, the Magistrate committed the accused for trial before the next Sessions upon a charge of attempted murder.

## FRAUD IN A CALCUTTA POST OFFICE.

### A Peon Runs Off with Rs. 6,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

Information has reached the police that on Monday a peon, attached to the Chinsurah Post Office by means of forged documents, obtained Rs. 6,000 from the treasury and absconded. The accused left his address in the office as No. 22, Hazra Road, Bhowanipur, but no trace has been obtained of him.

## THE BOMBAY OPIUM REVENUE.

### Heavy Decrease in China Exports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The report of the Opium Department, Bombay, shows that the duty paid for exports from Bombay to China and other foreign countries and for home consumption were 16,002 chests in 1905-06 as compared with 20,420 chests in 1904-05, and the export to China amounted to 14,088 chests in 1904-05. The total Imperial revenue from opium was Rs. 85,63,999 in 1905-06 against Rs. 1,12,73,283 in the preceding year,—a decrease mainly due to the diminished exports to China.

## TIMBER IN THE ANDAMANS.

### Tenders for Concessions Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The Inspector-General of Forests issued a preliminary notice stating that tenders will shortly be invited for the purchase on a long lease of the valuable timber standing in the north and middle of the Andaman Islands from which the annual output in logs of 50 cubic feet is estimated to be about 25,000 tons. There are at present no roads, buildings or mills in the area, which is covered with virgin forest, and elephants will be required to drag the logs to the tidal creeks. The forests will be divided into annual felling areas, and the estimated amount of timber to be removed annually and the description of the kinds of timber available are quoted in the notice.

## THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

### Vacancies to be Filled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

A *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary announces that a competitive examination for approved candidates will be held at the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the fifth of November and following days for the admission of a Probationary Assistant Commissioner into the Mysore Civil Service, during 1906. Applications should reach the General and Revenue Secretary to Government, Bangalore, on or before the fifteenth of August and must State the optional subjects, in which candidates desired to be examined. Approved candidates must appear before a Medical Board in Bangalore on the thirtieth of August, the list of approved candidates being published in the *Mysore Gazette*, not later than the twenty-third of August.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

2nd Lieutenant Lake, 24th Punjabis, is transferred from the Eastern to the Western Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Newell, 8th Rajputs, is permitted to reside out of India with effect from the 18th of August.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, is granted 2½ months combined leave.

Lieutenant Syer, 31st Lancers, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Command of the 27th Mule Corps at Umballa.

THE death is reported of 2nd Lieutenant Marshall, 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, at Dalhousie on the 10th of July from enteric fever.

## THE JULLUNDER PUNKHA COOLIE CASE.

### False Charge of Being Kicked to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 11.

Correspondence between the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and the Secretary to the Home Department of the Government of India regarding the death of one Chaya, a punkah, coolie in the Artillery lines at Jullunder on 6th May last, is published for information. Accounts appeared in the newspapers giving more or less detailed accounts of the death of a punkah coolie at Jullundur in which it was stated that the coolie owed his death to kicks delivered by a Gunner who was enraged at the punkah being pulled so slowly. An enquiry was consequently held by Major Burlton, the District Magistrate at Jullunder. At this enquiry the father of the coolie, who was lying on a charpoy close by when the coolie died, deposed that one of the soldiers had run out from No. 3 Married quarters and kicked his son for not properly pulling the punkah. The soldier ran away into his quarters and his son fell down and died. The father indentified Bombadier Bowes as the assailant and subsequently singled out Corporal Edwards.

The body of the deceased was taken to the mortuary room and a post mortem performed by Colonel Carmichael and Captain Mackechnie R.A.M.C. whose evidence shows that the coolie died from double pneumonia that, the man was so ill that it was marvellous that he pulled the punkah at all that night and that he must have been very ill for at least four days before and that there were no signs of external [illegible] injuries of any kind particularly as regards the scrotum

The father has been called on to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving false evidence.

## NOTABLE CHARITY.

### A Poona Lady's Work in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

With the Mysore Government Order, yesterday, was published the report of the Revenue Commissioner. Therein was stated "Mr. Ahmed Ali reports that a Hindu lady, having came from the Bombay Presidency and purchased a mango garden, which is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the Railway Station at Dodballapur, has been collecting helpless females and is endeavouring to maintain them by means of starting the same work."

The reference here is to Pandita Ramabai who has in her large home at Khedgaon near Poona for Indian Widows and Orphans. About two years ago, she started a branch of this home at Bangalore, but the accommodation was insufficient and living became expensive. The estate of Mr. G. M. Ottaman of Bangalore, which is in Dodballapur, was for sale and Ramabai with her daughter and assistant purchased the estate for Rs. 2,000 and removed her home there. The estate covers some ninety acres. There are seventy to eighty inmates in the home and their temporal and spiritual welfare is cared for. The home is undenominational and Ministers visit it and conduct services. Since the home was started there have been several baptisms and marriages and some women have been sent to Khedgaon, while one widow is studying for the Matriculation examination.

## CALCUTTA MOTOR CAR CASE.

### The Medical Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The case in which A. Barnett stands charged of doing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing the death of Babu Jogendranath Sen, a Vakil of the High Court, by running his motor car over him, was resumed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Medical evidence showed the deceased was so seriously injured that his condition was hopeless from the first.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to 17th instant to decide what charges to frame.

## CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A CONVICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY, 11.

At the Police Court to-day C. H. Beattie, a prisoner of the Presidency Jail undergoing ten years' imprisonment, was brought up on a charge of causing hurt to a native convict overseer with a knife and then attempting to commit suicide. The prisoner put in a written statement in which he made various allegations against the Jail authorities and wanted to call several prisoners and Mr. Metha, a visitor of the Jail, as witnesses on his behalf. The case was accordingly adjourned to the 13th instant.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A LAD.

### Father Arrests the Son.

(FROM OUR COPRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At the Sealdah Police Court, to-day a Mahomedan lad was charged with attempting to murder a butcher with a knife because the latter had abused him two months previously. The accused was arrested by his own father. The complainant being in hospital the hearing was adjourned.

## ABUSING A MILITARY POLICEMAN.

### A Shopkeeper Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of the case in which a Corporal of the Military Police, East Lancashire Regiment, charged a native shopkeeper with using abusive language towards him while on police rounds. The Corporal endeavoured to get rid of a rowdy mendicant from the Gharpuri Barrack lines, when the shopkeeper interfered in behalf of the mendicant and abused the Corporal. A complaint was made and the accused was subsequently charged. The shopkeeper believing that the incident would be brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding and would result in a prosecution endeavoured to stop the charge being made by offering to bribe of a bottle of whisky of three rupees to another Military Policeman whom he met. The offer of the shopkeeper was refused by the second Military Policeman who brought a charge of attempting to bribe.

On the first charge of using abusive language the shopkeeper was fined Rs. 25, and on the second Rs. 30.

## A GANG OF ORGANISED ROBBERS.

### Many Captures Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

The Railway Police have succeeded in capturing a gang of robbers who for some time were giving a deal of trouble. The thefts along the railway districts were attributed to parties of the gang travelling under the directions of the leader whose headquarters are at the Yedawalvadi village of the Nizam's territory. Seven of these notorious characters have been arrested when travelling in a train, while another who has also been collared is believed to be connected with a big robbery of property valued at three thousand rupees on the railway line last month.

The gang through the persistent efforts of the Railway Police is being broken up and some more arrests are anticipated shortly.

## THE FORGERIES ON MESSRS. COX AND CO.

### Further hearing at Secunderabad.

John Lloyd, late Messman of the 13th Hussars Officers' Mess, who was arrested on warrant recently under Sections 467 and 471, I. P. C., for forging a valuable security, was brought up in custody at the Criminal Court before Major Ievers, I. A. Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, on July 7.

Mr. H. K. Judge (Solicitor) appeared to prosecute for Messrs. Cox and Co., of Bombay and London, and Mr. H. Chamier Tripp (Bar.-at-Law), defended the accused. On the accused being put into the dock the Magistrate asked him whether he wished to be tried as a European British subject. Accused replied that he waived his claim to that privilege.

Mr. T. C. Bayley, first prosecution witness examined:—He was the duly constituted attorney of Messrs. Cox and Co., and held the power of attorney. He had launched this prosecution on behalf of Messrs. Cox and Co. The cheques produced—read the 30th December 1905 for £60, 14th January, 1906, for £75, 3rd March, 1906, for £100, with signatures purporting to be Captain F. G. Bayley's, the Mess President, 13th Hussars. They were on Messrs. Cox and Co's London Office. He had learned these cheques were forgeries from the London office and also from Captain Bayley. He also learned that these cheques were sent to Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, for being credited to accused's account. He had ascertained that the accused's account had been credited with the amounts. The cheques were forwarded to Messrs. King, King and Co., to London and cashed through Lloyd's Bank. Cox and Co. have an account with the 13th Hussars in London, but they (13th Hussars) have repudiated any liability for these cheques on the ground that they are forgeries, Cox and Co. are losers of the amounts of these cheques. His London Office wrote to the Mess President on the subject of their overdraft and he produced replies supposed to have been written by the Mess President. These letters came from his London Office and had Cox and Co.'s draft reply thereon.

A long correspondence, passing between the regiment and Messrs. Cox and Co. of Charing Cross, on which the prosecution is based, was read.

(Exhibit H) The Mess President, 13th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan, 6th April, 1905.

Dear Sir,—Under separate cover I am forwarding Pass Book which I regret to say has been here the whole time. Will you kindly make same up and return it at once. I cannot understand the overdraft being so much. Did you receive £81 from the War Office for our credit, also £80 I sent you in February. Awaiting your reply, I remain, yours faithfully, (Sd.). F. G. Bayley, Captain, Mess President.

To the President, 13th Hussars.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 6th instant in which you say you are forwarding the Mess Fund Pass Book under separate cover. The book has not arrived yet, but as soon as it does shall be written up and returned. The sum of £81, and £80, referred by you have been duly received.

(Exhibit F) Trimulgherry, Deccan, 29th June, 1905.

To Messrs. Cox and Co.

Dear Sirs,—I am returning herewith Pass Book. We shall be obliged if the overdraft may stand until September next. Please also let us know on what date you propose to open your Bombay Offices. Yours faithfully, (Sd.) F. G. Barley, Captain, Mess President, 13th Hussars.

(Draft reply to Exhibit F.) 29th June 1905,

To the Mess President.

Dear Sir,—We shall be happy to allow the overdraft of the Mess fund to stand until September next. Our Bombay Office will be opened about the 1st October and the staff upon arriving will put themselves in communication with you at once.

(Exhibit G.) Trimulgherry, Deccan, 13th July 1905.

To Messrs. Cox and Co. (Acknowledge £ 50.)

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find cheque for £50, which kindly credit our account with. Please honour cheques payable to Cursetji and Co., and to Rutherford and Kay. I am forwarding further payment next Mail. (Sd.) F. G. Bayley, Captain, Mess President.

(Exhibit I.) Trimulgherry, Deccan,

To Messrs. Cox and Co., 12th October, 1905.

Gentlemen,—I beg to confirm my wire of the 6th instant., viz : "Milecode Gentean one thousand guarantee Colonel until end present year." Mess President, 13th Hussars and to acknowledge your reply. Mess President, 13th Hussars, Bolarum. Gigantic struggle given "Coxia." For which please accept our best thanks. We presume that you will charge interest at the same rate as you did on the loan advanced the Mess Fund in 1873. The Colonel is away on a few days' leave, and I am forwarding joint signature repayment of the overdraft by the next Mail. I beg to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully, (Sd.) F. G. BAYLEY, Captain, Mess President.

(Exhibit J.) Trimulgherry, Deccan, 22nd February, 1906.

To Messrs. Cox & Co.

Gentlemen,—I beg to confirm my cable of the 18th instant asking you for Pass Book. Under separate cover I am forwarding the guarantee signed by the Colonel for the overdraft which we trust very soon to liquidate. I remain, yours faithfully, (Sd.) F. G. Bayley, Captain, Mess President.

(Draft reply to J.) To the Mess Psesident, 13th Hussars.

Dear Sir,—We beg to note your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you say that you are forwarding under separate cover Colonel Pedder's guarantee with reference to the Mess Fund overdraft. Yours reached us on the 12th instant, but the guarantee is not to hand yet.

Captain F. G. Bayley, 13th Hussars, examined :—He was Mess President of the 13th Hussars from September 1902 to 1st July 1905. He knew the accused. He was his messman. He was acquainted with his handwriting. He did not sign the cheques (produced). They purported to be signed by him.

Q.—Can you say who they were signed by ?

A.—"I would not like to say. They are not signed by me. They are forgeries." He did not authorize the accused or anybody else to sign these cheques on his behalf. The letters had not been signed by him. None of them were in his name. He certainly did not authorise accused to write them. They were in the handwriting of the accused. He could not recollect receiving replies to these letters from Cox and Co. as per drafts on the back of the forged letters.

Accused confession, was then handed in by Mr. Judge, and ran as follows :—

Secunderabad, 6th May, 1906.

I, John Lloyd, 13th Hussars, hereby admit having written cheques on Cox and Co. for different accounts amounting in all to £1,505 about. I wrote the cheques and signed them in the name of Captain F. G. Bayley without his knowledge and entirely on my own responsibility. All were for accounts due against the Mess (some in my own name but these were paid out by me for the Mess.) These cheques were sent to King, King and Co. for my credit and then issued my own cheques in payment of the bills. These accounts were kept back by me from the Mess President without his knowledge and with a view to making Officers' Mess bills cheaper and to make the Mess a credit and not a debit. I make this statement of my own free will and accord and will place myself absolutely in the hands of the Colonel and Officers, 13th Hussars.

Mr. Judge for the prosecution announced that he had more witnesses who were, however, in Bombay, but if His Honour thought a *prima facie* case had been made out from the evidence already adduced, he would close his case for the present and call his other witnesses at the next hearing.

Magistrate (to accused) :—You have heard the evidence against you : have you any statement to make ?

Accused.—I wish to reserve my statement.

Magistrate.—You have nothing to say ?

Accused.—No.

Charges were then framed against accused under Section 467 for forging a valuable security and he was committed to the next Hyderabad Sessions.

Mr. Judge here asked the Magistrate to make it clear on the record that he had other witnesses, but those examined were all he need call for the present.

## A MOTOR-CAR COLLISION.

### Horse Severely Injured.

On Tuesday, in [illegible] Queen's Road, a collision took place between two motor cars. It appears that Mr. Wiggin and party were [illegible] towards Churchgate, when they [illegible] from Chowpati, motor-car going in the opposite direction another Mr. Wiggin thinks, being numbered "509" car, driver of the latter car tried to pass Mr. Wiggin on his left hand side. This made Mr. Wiggin take the middle of the road, when the car No. 509 bumped against his and shot his car out, so into his steering gear, smashing it and hurting Mr. Wiggin in his right arm. The horse and the carriage belonged to a Parsee gentleman of Pedder Road. The horse was scratched by the steering gear of Mr. Wiggin's car. The Police have the case under investigation.

## BY THE WAY.

### THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

THOSE who want in a nutshell the well-sifted results of the painstaking study of the liquor question by competent, disinterested, and philanthropic experts will do well to canvass *The Liquor Problem* by the Committee of Fifty. No real evil is extenuated, and nothing is set down in malice. The scourge of drink is not minimized, and its relation to crime and pauperism is most temperately but most convincingly drawn. The physiological effects of liquor are set forth in such fashion that no physician can take exception to the exposition. At the same time, the pseudo-scientific character of so-called temperance instruction in the public schools is unmasked. The remedial aspect of the matter is treated with breadth and sanity. Not the mere extirpation of the saloon, but the devising of healthful substitutes for the saloon, is the desideratum. Nor is the heart of the difficulty left untouched in the masterly exposition of the cure. We are brought up with the old-fashioned, but eternally valid doctrine that the ultimate remedy is found "only in the souls of individual men. . . . There is no salvation for the mass as a mass." It is a homely truism, but an eminently reassuring one, to hear that "those forces that make for the development of personality are, in the last analysis, the forces that are doing the most to overcome the evils of the liquor traffic."—Winthrop More Daniels, *in the June Atlantic.*

### ARCHITECTS AND SIR L. ALMA-TADEMA.

Architects are paying this year a graceful compliment to Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, who, by the classic studies of architecture in his own art, and by other means, has done so much to support and encourage theirs. They have selected him for the gold medal which is given every year for the promotion of the interest of architecture. The medal was instituted by Queen Victoria as long ago as the year 1848, and since her death it has been continued by King Edward. Many distinguished artists, both British and foreign, have received the medal, as well as men of science and letters, amongst non-architects on whom it has been conferred for their services to the art being Sir Henry Layard, M. Schliemann, and M. Viollet-le-Duc. The medal will be presented to Sir Laurence in a few days.

### THE GREEN OF ENGLISH LAWNS.

The human soul is so made that green is one of its most delectable æsthetic experiences. The colour is not exciting like red, nor stimulating like yellow, nor exalting and inspiring like blue ; it is simply soothing, satisfying, reviving, delicious. It is the human colour ; if there be planets on whose surface green is a colour as is blue on ours, our race would speedily languish and die out there. But I speak, of course, of the perfect green.—the green of English lawns. Other greens there are cold, or trivial, or murky, or crude which do but irritate or depress us ; and there are blue-greens and grey-greens, well enough in their places ; and in the caves of icebergs, spiritual greens that exercise a weird enchantment. But for the garment of the mighty, round earth no other green is more worthy than this of England ; none other touches so inwardly the heart of man. No wonder that Falstaff, on his deathbed, babbled o' green fields ; for my dying eyes I could desire no happier vision than the gracious levels of an English lawn steeped in the gentle sunshine of a summer afternoon.—Julian Hawthorne, *in the June Atlantic.*

### CONDUCTING THE HANDEL FESTIVAL CHOIR.

To an interviewer of the *Musical Home Journal* Dr. Cowen given some interesting facts concerning his experience when he first conducted the mammoth choir of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace : I felt rather strange at first, as the effect is peculiar. The sound comes to your ears quite perceptibly after the beat, and I found that the only way to keep a large body like that together was to go on beating quite independently of sound. Sometimes I imagined that the choir were not keeping time, but the effect to the audience was all right. I soon got used to this, however, and the report on the last Festival in 1903 was that it was one of the best as far as the choir was concerned. The largest choir Dr. Cowen had ever conducted before the Handel Festival Choir was in Melbourne. It numbered 700, but there is a great difference between 700 and 4,000, which is the number in the Handel Festival Choir.

### SOME OF THE NEW COLOURS.

"When I say 'new' I mean belonging to the present season," remarks a Paris correspondent apropos of the above ; "there is no such thing as a really new colour ! It is with very real regret that I speak of the horribly vivid greens and magentas which are so popular just now ; not for dresses or mantles, but for feathers and hat trimmings of all kinds. Happily this fad for crude colours marches hand in hand with a pronounced leaning towards delicate 'pastel' shades, but the violent greens and purples and magentas are with us, nevertheless !

"The favourite green of the immediate moment is a brilliant emerald shade, with a tinge of 'bottle' mixed in. It is very much used for the fashionable,—and extremely costly—feathers which do not appear to be possessed of backbones, but which fall softly and wave to and fro in each breath of wind. Another favourite shade for long feathers is magenta dipped in cream ! Magenta is at all times an ugly colour, and I, personally, do not think it improved by a suspicion of cream, but what is fashionable is fashionable, and many of the very latest and most expensive hats show quantities of magenta feathers on a Tuscan groundwork.

### A SINGULAR CRIMINAL LAW.

A few days ago the murderer of Mr. Reid, the Paisley man who mysteriously disappeared from Heidelberg last July, having been arrested in Austria, was tried at Feldkirch, and was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The case illustrates a singularity of the Austrian criminal law, to which the *Manchester Guardian* calls attention. Generally speaking, a premeditated murder is punishable by death in Austria, but in cases where, between the time of the murder and the arrest the prisoner has been punished for another crime a sentence of capital punishment cannot be passed upon him. In this case the murderer had served a week's imprisonment for petty theft about January of this year, and to this circumstance alone he is indebted for his life.

### "POGROM."

A correspondent writes : "The strange word 'pogrom' has appeared frequently in the daily Press in telegraphic desp atches from Vilna and Bielostok and other places in West Russia in connexion with the massacres of the Jews in that unhappy portion of the Czar's dominions. It may be of interest to note the meaning and the etymology of this word of terrible import. The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated 'desolation, devastion.' The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder-clash, and to *gromit* to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity, utterly overthrow. The *po in pogrom* is the prefix occurring in a great number of Russian words. The Russian *grom*, thunder, is a word of Indogermanic respectability, having relations in Greeck and in the Germanic languages. The primary idea of the root is a crashing noise, which is the meaning of the equivalent Greek word, "*Chromos.*"

### SOME EXCEPTIONS WANTED.

[When women set a fashion it is well known that men, sometimes unwillingly, but always inevitably, must follow it—" The Bystander."]

Oh spare us this; as you are strong
Be gracious, merciful, and kind,
Nor make our locks, now scanty, long
Behind.

Submissive still, we will not stick
At trifles, be assured of that;
But must we—can we—don the pic-
Ture hat,

And trust its volume cannot fail
In our control, to come to hurt,
You might release us from the trail-
Ing skirt,

Obedience is our lot, we own,
And gladly will we keep our vows,
If you strike out the dread pneumon-
Ia blouse,

And last, in deep humility
We beg, should it again come in,
You will not deck us with the cri-
Noline.

Railway Agent of traffic of the Tapti-Valley to Rs. 18,754 week ending 28th May, amounting week of last y a decrease of the correspond- from 1st January to Rs. 5,780. Total earnings being an increase on the [illegible] were Rs. 6,44,948 last year of Rs. 1,87,589. ending period of

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### FASHION OF THE BEARING-REIN.

"Lovers of horses," writes a West End correspondent, "will notice that there is a marked decrease in the abuse of the bearing-rein this season in the park and the West End generally. In many cases, indeed, the rein is dispensed with altogether. The matter is one that lies largely, in the hands of the mistress of the house, and a word in season to the coachman will probably be all that is necessay. It is, through, his interest to have the horses' look smart,' as he thinks, and to keep them in check by means of a high rein of relieving the pressure on his hands, and a watchful eye should be kept that he does not return to the old way and tighten up the reins. Women have been moved to realize at last, apparently, that this mode of torture is not only wholly undesirable, but that it is no longer considered good form, and the bearing-rein must therefore be taboo forthwith."

### SOCIETY LADY ON HER DEFENCE.

Father Bernard Vaughan's sermons are a topic of conversation in the drawing rooms of Belgravia, where it is discussed with varying degrees of interest and indifference.

"The shallowness and frivolity of what is known as the 'Smart Set' have become accepted, and therefore inevitable facts," remarked a well-known society lady to a *Tribune* representative the other day. Its tenets are accepted because to be 'smart' is the height of present day ambition. There are some of us whose ideals soar above the prescribed rule of irreligion and frivolity; but the vortex of fashion is too strong for us, and, besides, what is the use of changing ? It is just as well to go on with the tide—one has no energy left to fight it !"

The daily life of this lady may well be taken as typical of that of the average society woman. Her husband will one day be a member of the House of Lords. She has an income of £4,000. His does not exceed £1,500. But this he supplements with his winnings at racing and card-playing. He admits that he makes £1,000 a year from cards. Evidently he is "smart" at "bridge." In spite of this they are always in monetary difficulties, and the family jewels, at different periods have to be deposited with their banker for advances made.

### A PAGE FROM HER DIARY.

The lady is young, beautiful, talented. The hollowness of the life she is forced to lead may be gathered from the following extracts from her diary which represent the events of a day :—

9 a.m.: Awakened by maid—very tired—head aching, as usual—instead of tea B. and S. (brandy and soda).
10 a.m.: Breakfast in bed. No appetite.
10.30—12.30 : Bath—manicurist—dressing.
1 p.m.: Lunch at "Imperial" with Lord ——and Captain——. Husband lunching club.
2.30 p.m.: Drive to dressmaker's. Drive to hairdresser's—buy two "transformations" and set of "Empire curls." Have now 45 "transformations."
4 p.m. : Motor drive.
5 p.m. : Tea at club. Play bridge for half an hour—lose £25.
6 p.m.: Drive to——'s Club, where meet Mr. —— arrange Ascot bets.
6.30 : Dress for dinner.
8.30 : Dine at Prince's with party.
10 : Opera.
11 : Reception—cards—lose more money—very cross.
1.30 a.m. : Home. Husband not back from club—go to bed cross. Have to be up early for race meeting.

This represents her daily round of pleasure ; the programme only varied by rushes to the Continent or differences of pastime according to the season.

"Father Vaughan is right," she remarked. "It is a frivolous, empty life. But nothing will change it. There is no prospect of its amendment in the future, for the social cult is so practically inculcated in the children.

"They hear and see too much of what goes on in the world of fashion, and as a natural consequence become men and women of the world long before they have left the schoolroom. From their cradles they imbibe the tenets of worldiness. How, then, can Society improve?"

### THE NEW MELODRAMA AND THE OLD.

There is a prospect that the Lyceum, the career of which as a music-hall is now closed, will by and by reopen as a house for melodrama. Now that the Adelphi has passed finally over to classic things, and that the doors of the Princess's are apparently hermetically sealed by the alteration demands of the County Council, Melodrama is without a home in the West End, which is a pity, for it is as much an Art form as any other class of theatrical entertainment. Such plays as "The Shaughrant," "The Green Bushes," "It's Never too Late to Mend," The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Proof," "The Two Orphans" and "The Silver King" hold a high place in the achievements of the modern London stage and helped many fine actors and actresses to build their reputations. Unfortunately, present-day writers of melodrama seem incapable of rising to the literary dramatic heights of these plays, and contend themselves with the crudest sensationalism set in the baldest dialogue. For that particular sort of stuff there can now be no permanent place in the West End although now and then such a piece may obtain a success there as "The Worst Woman in London" did at the Adelphia few seasons back. But genuine melodrama should prove a very remunerative managerial investment.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sorabhai Vajeshunker and others—Bhalshunker K and J and Little and Co—Part heard by Tyabji J

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

286-06—Khunderao S and L—Nensey Khairaj and Co vs Sophia Sebolomph Baikrishn and M

For Dismissal.

468-05—Khumderao S and L—Shivshunker Gopalji vs Vithuldas Soodendas Wadia G and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Haridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard

854-06—Tyabji D and Co—Ramdas Purshotumdas vs Dulcharam Ramchund and another—(For taking evidence)

289-06—Ardeshir S and D and Co—Begunji Edulji Soonawala vs Jehangir Edulji Soonawala and others—(For taking and others evidence)

153-06—Madhavjee and K—Dhunji Vithaldas and Co vs Saibhai Mohmdal and others—Daphtary F and D—Park heard (Commercial Cause)

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji D and Co

192-03—Payne and Co—Abdoolly Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Bhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ranji—Daphtary F an D

809-05—Craigie L and O—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesction Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payno and Co for Dayal Mujli.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and N—Ganput Bulhoji Thaker vs Bhan Bulhaji Thakur-Dikoshi and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Yurkote vs Purshotum Huri Rande—Paghavaya and B (For postponement)

At the sitting of the Academy of Medicine, Professor Dieulafoy, of the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Paris, brought a serious indictment against surgeons operating for appendicitis in a large number of cases without being able to diagnose with certainty whether the patients were suffering from that malady or not. Dr. Dieulafoy is an eminent physician, Clinical Professor at the Hotel Dieu, and an authority on appendicitis, upon which he has written an important work. Dr. Dieulafoy says that innumerable operations are performed for non-existent appendicitis in consequence of erroneous diagnosis. In his opinion, surgeons cannot and should not diagnose a malady which only physicians can recognise. He cited numerous cases which came under his own notice in which the patients had been operated upon for appendicitis some weeks previously, and who still felt the same pains in the same region. The surgeon had believed appendicitis to exist, and had operated accordingly, whereas it was only hypertrophy of the intestinal membrane or typhocolitis, which latter malady constantly exists without appendicitis. Being reproached by the eminent surgeon, Dr. Reclus, with discussing this question in public, Dr. Dieulafoy says the *Times* correspondent, warmly replied that the public was the chief party interested—not, he said the public who can afford to pay and who would not allow themselves to be operated upon without medical advice, but the patients in the hospitals, men and women, who gain their living by hard work, who are exposed to needless abdominal operations, often resulting in death, and without any redress when errors of diagnosis, have been committed.


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## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

PRINCESS HENRY of Battenberg has said good-bye to her only daughter, and is spending a little time at Kissingen before taking up the threads of her life in England again. One does not require the gift of much imagination to realise how that parting at La Granja must have wrung the heart of the elder woman. For Queen Victoria of Spain there is youth and love, the dazzling excitement of her new position, the feeling that the world lies smiling before her. The griefs of eighteen years are not intense, especially when there are such compensations as King Alfonso's bride enjoys. But for the mother it is different. She realises, as the girl cannot, that between the Queen of Spain and the Princess of England the gulf is great, and that it must inevitably widen. Etiquette, religion, public and private duties, time, and opportunity are all against mother and daughter seeing much of each other. When they meet things can never be as they were. No one realises better than Princess Henry of Battenberg that she has lost her daughter. The life of Queen Victoria's youngest child has been so continually one of service and sacrifice for those nearest to her, one in which duty and discipline have always been the words best understood, and self has had no place; so joyless a life, for the most part, that her last sorrow finds her accustomed and brave. But, all the same, it is hard.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia have been making a tour in the Austrian Tyrol. Although not yet thirty, this Royal Lady has had a dramatic career. Born Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg, she is a daughter of the late Duke, and a niece of His Majesty the King. When only seventeen she wedded her cousin, the Grand Duke of Hesse, but that marriage was dissolved, and she is now the wife of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. Her first name, Victoria, indicates that she was a goddaughter of the late Sovereign, and her second, Melita, marks the fact that she was born in Malta. She is, however, known to her intimates as "Ducky." Among her chosen friends is Miss Toupie Lowther, of London the charming champion lady fencer of the world. The Grand Duchess Cyril is a handsome woman, dresses well, has a lively wit, and is extremely bright and amusing. She is keen on sport, shoots straight with gun, rifle, and revolver, is a splendid "whip," drives tandem and four-in-hand, is a fine horsewoman, and in the old days used to ride at the head of her own regiment of cavalry. Then she has many gifts and graces, is musical, sings well, and shows decided talent as a pianiste and composer. And she has a taste for art, excels in flower painting, and some of her pictures have been exhibited in London.

The Grand Duchess Cyril was dining at Windsor Castle a few months before the death of the late Queen Victoria. There was a large party of grand-children. The conversation chanced to turn on historical matters, and a discussion arose as to the date of the death of George the Second's Consort. The young people named different times, but no one seemed certain as to when the event occurred. Whereupon the young Duchess proposed referring the matter to the Queen, whose memory for dates was marvellous, and the late Sovereign mentioned the exact date without a moment's hesitation. But after dinner, Queen Victoria reproached her lively grand-daughter, saying that, as she had so lately left the schoolroom, she ought to remember such details easily. The Duchess rapped out a neat reply: "You see, Grangy" (using the pet name by which the late Queen was called by her grand-children), "I was married so young I had no time to get to the Georges."

The Duchess of Albany had the hardest of luck in the circumstance that her bazaar for the Waterloo Hospital started business just as the Graham-Hamilton wedding went forward. For bazaars on behalf of hospitals exist always, but Society does not see such a marriage every day, with a reception at Devonshire House to follow. Still, the Royal promotor of the pretty flower fete in the Royal Horticultural Hall did not appear unduly dressed, and did not, in fact, need to. The financial soundness of her enterprise was assured before the sales started—a most delightful and unusual thing. So, looking comely and confident in a black lace dress over pale grey and wearing one of her individual bonnets, she opened the bazaar in her robust voice. The Duchess made a saleswoman from whom it was no easy matter to escape. She knew the value of each commodity, for most were the work of her own hands: and cushions had been embroidered, lampshades and bath-cans and cards painted in the small hours at quiet Claremont. The Princess of Wales sent dolls and toys and bags brought in India, Princess Alexander of Teck fans collected in Madrid, and the Queen of Spain and the Queen-Mother of Holland were other givers. Most people lingered over the Duchess of Albany's autograph book, which contained the favourite quotation of many illustrious and Royal personages. Before leaving for Spain she who was then Princess Ena wrote: "The roots of heavenly joy in this life and the next are to be found in having plenty to know, to love, and to do." She will have ample chance to learn for herself the truth of the saying.

Princess Alexander of Teck sold flowers with the daintiest grace in the world, and had a loyal assistant in her husband. Pretty girls in white sold programmes, Lady Garvagh, in charge of the Albany Restaurant, had Royal guest to dinner; there was the usual American stall, and a sumptuously laden City stall. The attendance on Friday was large and even more interesting. The Lady Mayoress came in state to perform the opening, and Princess Christian, who ought surely to be weary of the very word bazaar, cheerfully helped her sister-in-law to sell. The Duchess of Marlborough brought her two boys, and there was a crowd of notabilities. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who came with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, was followed by a fascinated crowd whenever and wherever she moved, and seemed quite to enjoy an experience to which America has accustomed her. She carries herself with a superb self sufficiency that yet is wholly amiable, and was dressed to perfection. The Princesses made much of her, and she proved an open-handed buyer.

"Week-ending" is a modern craze which makes for merriment rather than for the dulness of bygone days. As a nation we are accused of taking our pleasures sadly, but most of us have outgrown the Sabbath observances of the sixties. And of late we have enlarged our borders, as Mr. Arthur Balfour's "sacred week-end" has grown from Saturday to Monday into the more frivolous Friday to Tuesday. Near London these parties begin at Easter, and go on until Goodwood week. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire entertain steadily at Compton Place, their seaside home at Eastbourne. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrange week-end parties at Blenheim Palace: the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle receive guests at Forest Farm, the place they have taken near Windsor; and the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland follow the same plan at Syon House, Isleworth, but their parties are of the stately, old-world order, with few or none of our modern diversions.

Many well-known people have become famous for this form of hospitality. Lord and Lady Salisbury receive week-end parties within the shades of historic Hatfield. Lord and Lady Brownlow entertain at the cultured clique at Ashridge Park. Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent give similar house parties at Esher Place and Lord Rosebery has cheery gathering at The Durbans, Epsom, with a due admixture of politics, sport, and the cream of society. Lord and Lady Jersey spend most of the summer at Osterley and their week-end guests get a real good time—boating on the lake, and enjoying the shaded garden, gay with red rambler roses and rhododendrons. Windsor sees some pleasant parties, among others those given by Winfred Lady Arran and Lord and Lady Edward Churchill, and on these occasions croquet seems to be the favourite amusement. The Rothschild district of Bucking hamshire is noted for its week-end hospitalities. Lord and Lady Rothschild give many splendid parties at Tring. "Mr. Alfred" runs an occasional party at Holton, where the guests include Royalty, the ultra smart set, and now and then a queen of song, such as Melba or Madame Patti. It may not be generally known that there is a private circus at Holton. The ring is in the open air, is about hundred yards in diameter, and is surrounded by a belt of woodland; and at one side stands a Royal box, a rustic building embowered in trees. Miss Alice de Rothschild entertains at Waddesdon, which is noted for its geraniums, and also for an underground grotto beneath the conservatory. This grotto is filled with ferns and foliage plans; and through it runs a stream of water, which flows without ceasing. And Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild receive gay parties at Ascot which is famous for its carnations and for an ever-green sundial that has the figures grown in golden yew, and with motto; "Light and shade by turns, but Love always."

Smart Society shows a marked liking for the Coombe woods on Kingston Hill. Lady de Grey is a queen in the world of music, and her week-ends are amusing, with a certain spice of Bohemianism. Her summer home is at Coombe Court, which contains Lord de Grey's priceless collection of Dresden china, and besides smart Society she often entertains the brightest stars of the operatic firmament. Lord and Lady Charles Beresford rested at Coombe Cottage, which has now been rented by Madame Melba for the summer. When Lady Charles is at home she gives many week-end parties, where bridge is played by day and night, and where may be met many interesting folk—singers with a future, and politicians with a past. Lord and Lady Archibald Campbell are at Coombe Hill Farm, and a pastoral play has sometimes been given in this charming locality. Mrs. Hwfa Williams has made herself a pretty home at Coombe Springs, and her well-known taste in dress is fully equalled by her skill in artistic house-furnishing. Here bridge reigns supreme, smart Americans seem much to the fore, and boy-and-girl parties are arranged, the youthful guests coming down from town in a long line of motor-cars.

## MR. MORLEY ON INDIA.

THE Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Morley, M. P., attended at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on June 19 to present the society's triennial gold medal for Oriental scholarship to Dr. G. U. Pope and the society's public school medal to Mr. L. F. Nalder, of Rugby School. The president, Lord Reay, was in the chair, and among others present were Sir Raymond West, Dr. Thornton, Sir C. Layll, Dr. Grierson, Dr. Hoey, Dr. Gaster, Sir Robert Douglas, Ameer Ali, and Miss Hughes (secretary).

Mr. Morley, who was received with cheers, said that his first duty was to present the medal which was awarded as a tribute and a recognition to Dr. Pope. (Cheers.) His career had been long, and he was not at all sure that Dr. Pope might not regard that day's proceedings and the recognition of that career by that distinguished and most competent society as in some senses the crown of it. He himself was not competent to pronounce even the names of the long list of books of which Dr. Pope was the author; but he knew enough to be aware that he had endured the drudgery of going through great masses of grammars and vocabularies, and his researches in Tamil, Telugu, and other languages and dialects of Southern India were well known to all who were concerned with that field of literature and of action, because he had been not only a most industrious and sedulous scholar, but he had thrown himself, his life, and his faculties for many years into a sympathetic and admiring intercourse with the peoples among whom he had cast his lot. Of course, they did not disguise the fact that there were two views of missionaries; but whether one sympathised or did not sympathise with their immediate business, there could be no doubt whatever that missionaries from old times—and he was now thinking more especially of the Jesuit missionaries in China—up till to-day had performed great linguistic services and had vastly added to our knowledge of backward races and peoples. But Dr. Pope's permanent services would be his addition to our knowledge of language. He understood that the culminating effort of his literary career was the production of the text of the translation of a saivite saint who gave utterance to the deepest devotional thoughts of his community. And what delighted him to hear and to know was that, in speaking of that book and of the saint with whom it was associated, Dr. Pope referred to him always with the sympathy and in the temper which one good man ought always to feel for another, whatever the difference of dialect. (Cheers.) He confessed that added to the pleasure which he felt in being the very humble instrument of recognising his performance and his position. (Cheers.) Dr. Pope's work had been different from that of Sir William Muir and of Principal Grant, his predecessors, but they hoped he would take that medal as a mark of honour for himself and for his services. (Cheers.) He now turned from the veteran to the tyro. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not think it was quite accidental that the prize this year had fallen to Rugby, because he could not forget that of all the public schools Rugby was the first, under the admirable inspiration of Dr. Arnold, in which history was taught in that spirit in which it was pursued to-day. Therefore Mr. Nalder had only perpetuated the Rugbeian tradition, when he signalised it as having trained him at all events in historical study. When he was at school—a few hundreds of years ago—(laughter)—at Cheltenham, they had an admirable historical lecturer, but he did not remember that they ever wrote prize essays on history. He never did. What he did write, by the way, if they would pardon egotism, was what he wished should be a prize poem; but it was not successful. However, the head master said, "I am glad you have composed this poem, because it shows all the elements of a sound prose style." (Laughter and cheers.) That observation wounded him at the time, for he was acute enough to perceive its full significance; but though it was an extinguisher it was also an incentive. (Hear, hear.) He had had the pleasure of reading Mr. Nalder's prize essay on Hyder Ali, and, if he might say so in his presence, it exhibited intelligence, plenty of promise of historical grasp and an aptitude in searching for historical parellels which struck him. The object of giving that medal and of exciting an interest in Indian history was thoroughly well timed, because, say what they would, it was inevitable that perhaps now, certainly before long, the people of England country would interest themselves more constantly and more pressingly than they had hitherto done in India. Whether that would be an unmixed gain would depend upon a great many things, among others on the people of this island acquiring a real knowledge of the real condition of Indian society. (Cheers.) He heard political friends of his own very often talk as if India and all its vast variety of populations was exactly like this country and could be dealt with in the same way, as though it ought to be dealt with in the same spirit. Of course, it was a truism that India contained an infinite variety of communities—every variety almost of thought, of belief, of social usage and social condition. There was nothing more important than that the people of this country should lead the mind of the country and should eventually decide the policy on which India should be governed. Nothing was more important than that they should recognise that in India we had an extremely complex, diversified, and perplexing subject. One might be talking one day to an Indian native who could speak as good English as we spoke, who could talk with as much intelligence as ourselves of the literature, the philosophy, the politics of modern Europe. On the other hand, of course, there were in Southern India small communities of people who were really not much more advanced than the most backward tribes of Central Africa. It was then, not reasonable, and it might be dangerous, to forget that enormous diversity of condition. Sir Henry Maine, he believed, said it was a pity that the social and political usages and beliefs of India had been as yet only so superficially examined. Sir Henry Maine himself made a powerful contribution to our knowledge of what lay at the bottom of the life of a community, and there was still among us, and he hopsi was likely to be long among us, another man of genius not inferior from that point of view to Sir Henry Maine—he meant Sir Alfred Lyall. (Cheers.) It was the mastery of speculative and social belief and social and religious usages that afforded the true key to history. Somebody had put it that the British rulers of India—it was not, he was afraid, quite untrue—were like man who were bound to make their watches keep time in two longitudes at once. It was a difficult task; but they all—they in their way in that society, he in his way, and men like Dr. Pope in their way—were trying to bring such solution as might be to that very difficult problem. It might be insoluble; but statesmen after all—and by statesmen he did not mean a member of Parliament only—were always dealing with insoluble problems. (Hear.)

Mr. R. W. Frazer, lecturer in Telegu and Tamil at London University spoke on Dr. Pope's great services to our knowledge of those languages.

Dr. Pope, who was received with cheers, acknowledged the honour which had been paid him, and said that more than 60 years ago, speaking to a man in South India, he said, "I am going to live for Tamil; it shall be my great study; your people shall be my people, I hope that my God may be yours." The man replied, "Sir, it is very delightful, but it means contempt and poverty." He thought at the time of the beutiful picture in Dante of the saint who married poverty, and thinking of those beautiful lines he said, "No, if I give myself to that which it seems to me God has called me to study and to work in connection with, it will be its own reward, and if not He knows, and His hands I place it." So ever since it had been his great work, and he was bound to say that that day was the first occasion when that work had received anything like genuine public acknowledgment. He did not care much about such things, but really it went to his heart to see that medal; he was thankful for it—he hoped in no low spirit; but he felt that acknowledgment of one's work was good for oneself, good for the Tamil people, and good for those who made the acknowledgment. (Cheers.)

Dr. James, headmaster of Rugby, expressed the pleasure and pride which it had been to him that one of his boys, a very capable and worthy member of their sixth form, who had learned to write and think for himself, should have been the recipient of the society's public school medal.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to Mr. Morley.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade .... | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada .. | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ..... | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 1 | 11 | 28 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion..... | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Total..... | 3 | 4 | 109 |
| Total plague deaths to date .. | 133,435 | | |
| Same date last year..... | 12 | 13 | 73 |

—ALL trains on the Prome branch of the railway from Rangoon suffered serious delay on Tuesday, owing to telegraphic communication having been interrupted.


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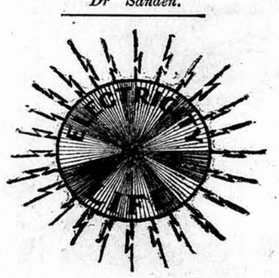

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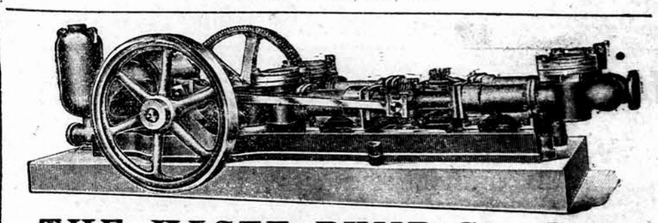

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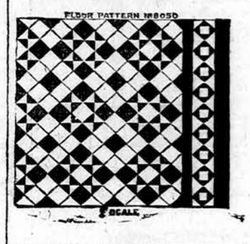

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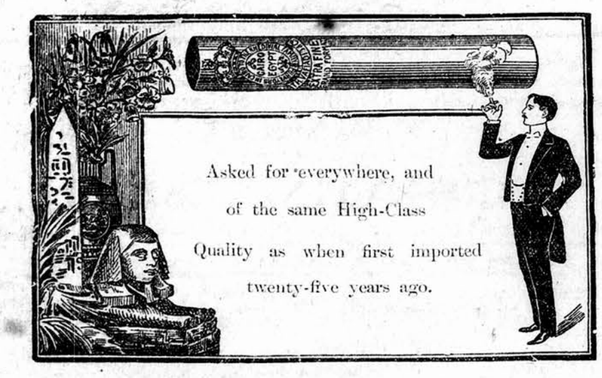


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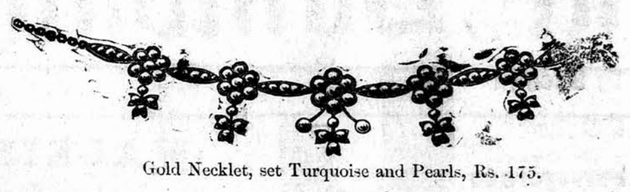
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold Brooch, set Sapphire and Pearls, Rs. 100.

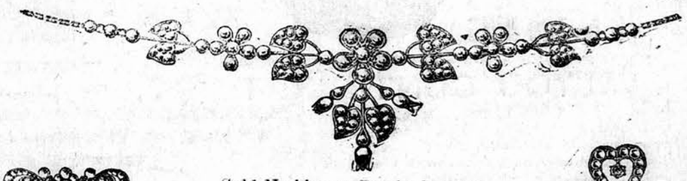

Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 475.

Gold Pearl Pendant, Rs. 38.

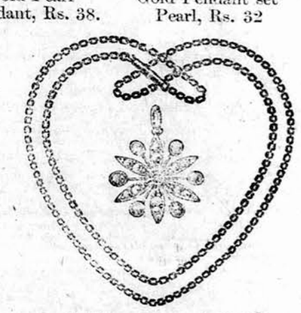
Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.

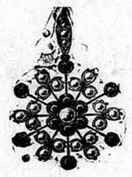

Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.


Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.


Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.

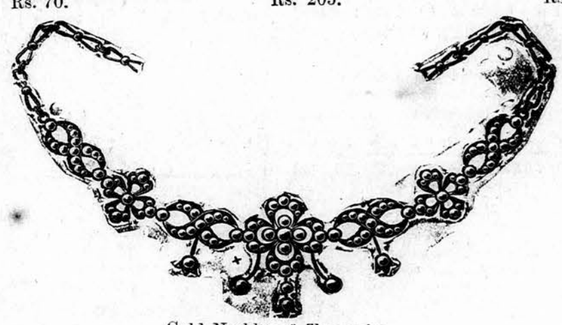
Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant,set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.


Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold Pendant set Pearls and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

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